The Bombay Gazette

No. 6,188.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	a.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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		Rs.	a.
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Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Birth.

SHEKLETON—December 27th, at No. 2, Harrington Street, Mrs. Shekleton, of a daughter.

Marriage.

MILES—WATSON—December 27th, at Burdwan, by the Rev. H. Moule, assisted by the Rev. A. Neele, Major Charles William Miles, 2nd in Command 14th, or Ferozepore Regiment N. I., to Caroline, youngest daughter of Colonel J. Watson, late Bombay Artillery, of the Priory, Weston, Bath.

Death.

KIRKPATRICK—December 27th, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Bridget, the fondly loved wife of Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, aged 29 years, 8 months and 15 days.

MADRAS.

Births.

FOOTE—December 28th, at the Luz, Madras, the wife of E. Bruce Foote, Esq., Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.

HASTED—December 23rd, at Negapatam, the wife of Captain T. O. Hasted, R. E., of a son.

Marriages.

BURNS—LYNN—December 27th, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, Mr. James Hamilton Burns, to Miss Rose Anna Lynn.

HOWELL—HARTWELL—December 23rd, at Cuddapah, Mr. H. Howell, Madras Railway, to Annie Hartwell.

AUSTIN—GREENAWAY—December 27th, at Trichinopoly, by the Rev. T. Foulkes, Mr. Ware Austin, M. C. S., to Frances Laura, second daughter of Lieutenant Colonel T. Greenaway, H. M. Madras Staff Corps.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Births.

QUINTON—December 27th, at Fyzabad, the wife of J. W. Quinton, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

NUTHALL—December 25th, at Mhow, the wife of Lieutenant H. J. Nuthall, H. M.'s 6th Regiment, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.......................... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class....................... „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool, or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria, or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain MORRISON, will be despatched on the 6th, and the "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, on the 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES." 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.............................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.. 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 100 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., H. MADDISON Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 6th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 6 A. M.

It is requested, that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,438 tons register, will be despatched above. For Freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A 1. at Lloyds, H. D. ROWE, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain ROWE, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation.*

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
(UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.)
To sail hence on 11th instant.

THE new Clipper ship "DILBHUR," 1303 tons register, A 1. 14 years at Lloyds, JONATHAN PURDY, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *Dilbhur.*

Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

NOTICES.

MR. ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

Bombay, 1st January 1866. GREY & Co.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE. ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON and MR. WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLSON are THIS DAY admitted PARTNERS in our Firm. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. GRANT, SADDLER, POONA, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ઈશ્ટ ઇનડીઆ પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

इस्ट इनडया परेस कपान (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARES in this Company are liable to forfeiture if the Call of Rs. 150 per Share be not paid on or before the 9th instant, with Interest.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

7, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાંનશીઅલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the above Association will be REMOVED from No. 31, Meadow Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street, from the 2nd proximo.

EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 29th December 1865.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA and MR. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA have THIS DAY been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER will SIGN our FIRM from and after THIS DATE.

DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, 1st Jan. 1866.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 6th January 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet.

2.—To appoint Directors in the room of the present ones, who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in lieu of the present ones, Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, who retire but are eligible for re-election.

5.—To fix the remuneration of the new Auditors.

R. S. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 26th instant to SATURDAY the 6th January 1866, both days inclusive.

R. S. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation in Meadow Street on TUESDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th September last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 22nd idem, both days inclusive.

M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered—$\frac{c}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે હાઊશ એનદ લેનડ ઇનવેશતમેનત કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बमबे हौस अँड लांड इनवेष्टमेनट कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half yearly GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 10th January 1866, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, and after the conclusion of that Meeting there will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, at which the following propositions will be made:—

That the words "and the remainder to be called up at the discretion of the Directors" in Clause 1 of the Articles of Association be omitted. That a new Clause be added to the Articles to the effect—

"That any further Capital required from Shares be raised by the issue of new Shares, the Shareholders for the time being having the option of subscribing for the same at par."

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 29th Dec. 1865.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. WILLY, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel

TERMS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month...	30	0	0
One Lesson per week, ditto ditto	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit	7	0	0

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Fort.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., general merchants and musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished, throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged, for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*. A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills.* Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,

Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.

Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight......... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight......... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight .... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Corporation on MONDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, when the Report and Accounts for the past year will be presented and Directors appointed in place of those who retire under Clause 52 of the Articles of Association. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th to 29th January, both days included.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE, pro. Manager.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a new consignment of Boot and Shoes.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4-30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1865.

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with the above in a European Family (terms moderate). Apply "X. Y. Z.," at the Office of this Paper.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle, Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1866.

T. LIDBETTER & Co.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 29th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, MR. CHARLES MAYBURY begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following special Resolutions, passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 15th inst.:—

That a portion of Clause 7 in the Articles of Association be rescinded so far as the words:—the rate of interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall be 12 per cent per annum, and in lieu thereof that the rate of Interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall not exceed 20 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

GODOWN TO BE LET IN THE FORT, moderate size. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET,—A Good Godown. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,

Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, facing the Sea at Cumballa, near to Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymoney's Bungalow. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

MACFARLANE & GREEN.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major CHITTY's. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a suitable OFFICE situated in Medow Street, Rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply to JOHN CLOVER & Co.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Colaba.

3rd October 1865.

TO LET.—(With immediate entry.)—The THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, FRESH PARMESAN CHEESE IN CUT.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has this morning exposed for sale, by retail, a very good and fresh Parmesan CHEESE; just arrived by the last Overland Mail, at Rs. 1-4 per pound. Apply to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Next to Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Bombay, 14th December 1865.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS just received a varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, to which she begs to invite attention.

Bonnets for Ladies in Silk and Tulle.
Bonnets in Straw and Crinoline, white and black, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hoods in Silk and Cashmere, and Cloaks for Infants.
Muslin Robes for ditto.
Trimmings in Straw, &c., for Ladies' and Children's Hats.
Nickerbocker Suits for Boys.
Dresses, ready-made, for Girls.
Muslin Garibaldies, Lace Jackets, and Black Silk and Lace Boddices.
Black and white Lace Shawls and Mantles.
Organdi Muslin Robes.
Rich French white Skirts.
Horse Hair Petticoats, and Crinolines and French Collapsing Jupons.
Children's Skeleton Hoops.
Riding Belts, Brighton and French embroidered and ventilating Corsets.
Stockings for Ladies and Children.
Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched and worked Borders.
Boots, black Kid Leather and Cashmere, for Ladies and Children.
White Satin Shoes for Ladies.
Collars and Sleeves, and Cuffs and Collars for Ladies.
Black and White Glace Silks and coloured Silk Dress Pieces, Moire Antiques, &c.
Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Festoon Lace, Bugle Lace Trimmings, and Bugle Gymps or Dresses.
Buckles and Fancy corded Ribbon Waist Belts.
Best Paris Kid Gloves for Ladies—white, black and colored.
Paletots in black Silk, neatly trimmed.
Bijou Ties for Ladies, with Brooch Pin attached.
Bonnet and Velvet Ribbons.
Frizettes, Hair Pads, and Hair Pins.
Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Plumes.
Marabout and other Fancy Feathers.
Cap Fronts for Ladies' Bonnets and Infants.
Bonnet Falls and Veils in Tulle and Lace for Brides.
Head Dresses, Bridal and Flower Wreaths.
Fashionable Hair Nets in Pearls and Gold and Steal Drops.
Ladies' Back and Children's Forehead Combs.
Also a choice assortment of Perfumery, Hair Powders, Fancy Metal Puff Boxes, Hair Pomades, Cosmetiques, Fancy Toilet Soaps, Sand Balls, Bar Soap, &c. &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully attended to
Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.

Bombay, December, 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 „
„ „ 2 „ pts. 14 „
Old Tom Rs. 20 „

EWART LATHAM & Co.

1st September 8865.

FOR SALE,—
HAUT SAUTERNES, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
L. D. Bussy best COGNAC, of the mark Z, at Rs. 30 per doz.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

JUST LANDED, EX "MARTABAN," a few dozens of Champagne, best vintage of 1857, at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Bombay, 18th July 1865. LEGGATT & Co.

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, have the following WINES and SPIRITS on sale at their Godowns:—

			Rs.	
PORT WINE—a fine old wine		qts.	22	per doz
	A good Wine		18	„
	do.	pts.	11	„
CLARETS,—Nos. 1-4 sound Dinner	Wines	qts.	18–37	
SPIRITS—Hollands		„	15	„
	Brandy—pale	„	20	„
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		„	36	„
	do.	pts.	16½ to 18	„
	Curacoa	qts.	36	„
	Noyeau	„	34	„
	Maraschino	„	34	„
	Barsac	„	17	„

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, offer the following WINES and SPIRITS, shipped by Gledstanes, Coningham & Co:—

		Rs.	
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	qts.	26	per doz.
Tent Wine		29	„

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera), has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Braunberger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontillado, Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite with the old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	38
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	58
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 29th May 186 .

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful, to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a Mercantile Firm, a MAN accustomed to BUNDER WORK. A liberal Salary will be given to a competent man. Apply to "BOX," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) require the services of a good NATIVE CLERK (Parsee preferred); also of a COLLECTOR, from whom security will be required. Apply by letter to the Accountant.

1, Church Lane, 3rd January 1866.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.—Attention is called to Section 5, Act. IX of 1863. Applications for renewal of Licenses should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department, Town Hall, Bombay.

CHAMBERLIN WALKER, Major,
Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

Town Hall, 2nd January 1866.

COTTON SEED.—All who are desirous of obtaining supplies of Cotton Seed for next season's sowing are requested to apply to the undersigned.

2. Arrangements can be made for procuring the varieties noted in the margin.

New Orleans.
Sea Island.
Egyptian.
Peruvian.
Dharwar acclimatized.
New Orleans.
The Indigenous varieties.

3. Applications on this notice should contain explicit particulars and must reach this Office before the 15th of February next.

W. WALTON,
In Charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Dharwar, 30th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose, Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company a steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon as the steamers come to their moorings.

For the outgoing English Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing.

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory will contain a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

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Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month.
Counting-house Calendar for 1866.
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SHERIFFS OF BOMBAY.
Christian Festivals and Fasts.
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Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures.
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ACTS PASSED BY THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

List of Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council during 1864.
An Act to provide for the Survey, Demarkation, Assessment and Administration of Lands held under Government in the Districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency.
An Act to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.
An Act to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding wagers.)
An Act for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols, and the enforcement of discipline therein.

ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

List of Acts passed by the Government of India.
An Act to authorize the extension of certain Acts and Regulations to Territories not subject to the General Regulations.
An Act to provide for the maintenance of the Rual Police in the Territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere.
An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.
An Act to exempt the Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers delivered over to the Administrator-General of Mad Bengal, ras or Bombay, from the operation of the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII. of 1856.
An Act to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.
An Act to coninue Act No. XXXI. of 1860.
An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government Forest.
An Act to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction.
An Act to amend Act No. XVI. of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)
An Act to amend and define the law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in British India.
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.
An Act to amend the law relating to the custody of prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency of Town.
An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Central Provinces.
An Act to define and amend the law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.
An Act to remove doubts as to the Jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts in the Province of Oude in suits relating to land, and to enlarge the period of limitation in such suits.
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An Act to amend Act No. X. of 1862 to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp duties.
An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Punjaub and its Dependencies.
An Act to amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars.
An Act to define and amend the law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees.
An Act to amend Act No. XVIII. of 1864 (to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow.)
An Act to amend the constitution of [illegible] of Judicature in the Punjaub and its Dependencies.
An Act to give effect to certain [illegible] Cognovits.
An Act to amend the law relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.
An Act to amend Act XXIX. of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army.)
An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1865-66.
List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

THE POST OFFICE.

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Despatch of Mails by Sea.
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Alexandria to Marseilles.
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
Overland Route via Trieste.
Fares between Trieste and Alexandria.
BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—
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B. and B. S. S. Co.'s Fleet.
BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
Managing Agents in India.
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Contract Lines in Operation.
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Bombay Marine Insurance Companies.
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Absentee and Acting Allowances.
Officers serving with Native Regiments.
Indian Medical Service.
Medical Officers.
Veterinary Surgeons.
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„ of Queen's Pay to Commissioned Officers.
„ Pay and Allowances to the Staff of the Bombay Army.
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Civil and Military Examination Committee.
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Cadre of the Late Bombay Artillery.
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Legislative Department.
Applicants for the Judicial Service.
High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
„ „ Officers of the Civil Ordinary Original Jurisdiction.
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„ Truth.
„ Star of India.
„ Orian in the West (Poona).
Royal Arch Chapter
Chapter Perseverance.
Lodge Holmesdale.
„ Templars.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India.
Lodge Perseverance (Scotch).
„ St. Andrew's in the East (Poona).
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BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.

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Translators to Government.
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„ „ Criminal Sessions.
„ „ Insolvent Debtors.
Court of Petty Sessions.
„ „ Small Causes.
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Police Magistrate, &c., &c.
House of Correction.
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Municipal Commissioner's Office.
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Bombay Architectural Improvement Committee.
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House of Commons.
Officers.
London Bankers.
Provincial.
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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Births announced in Bombay during the year 1865.
Marriages.
Deaths.

SHIPPING.

Shipping Arrivals at Bombay during 1865.
[illegible]
Dates of Arrival [illegible] Overland Mail in 1865.

[illegible] Directory will be sent to any [illegible] United Kingdom [illegible] required at Rs. 8 per [illegible] can be sent by [illegible] Six Annas, IF PREPAID [illegible] charge will range from [illegible] The Publisher [illegible] stage, unless a previous [illegible] to the amount necessary [illegible] Office, Fort.

dull. the respective 6,300 premium, El- premium; Victorias Mazagons 1,725 each Bombay 60 per cent. pre- Commercials 19, Old Finan-

DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do. ..	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ..	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	98½
Do. ...	30 days' sight ..	98¼
Do. ...	60 days' do. ..	97
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ..	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ..	214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
1,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	110 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	.....	Alliance Bank ..	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Asiatic Bank Corptn	57 p ct pm.
3,150,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
7,320,000	350	175	8	Bank of India...	42 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ...	30 p ct pm.
750,000	25	10	.....	Bombay City Bank.	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	20 p ct dis.
3,000,000	100	100	.....	Broker's Banking Company ..	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	8	Central Bank..	35 p ct dis.
800,000	200	20	16	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	unchig [illegible] 60 p c [illegible]
[illegible]	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	1 p. c. pm
[illegible]	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	100 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank..	19 p ct pm.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm nm
250,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Cor ..	50 pct pm nm
625,000		250	.....	East Indian Bank..	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	5 p ct pm nm
500,000	250	10	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	25 p ct dis.
[illegible]	200	20	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	5 p ct dis.
[illegible]	100	20	.....	London & Bombay B.	14 p ct dis.
3,150,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank...	70 ex-div.
1,400,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	25 p ct dis.
700,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 pct pmnm
.....	.....	.....	..	Guzerat Bank	10 p ct premium

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co ..	6,300 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	440 pm.
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co..	1,035 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	390 per share.
[illegible]	5000	500	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	1,725 per share.
		1,000	.....	Port Canning...	375 pm.
	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,800 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan .... Rs. 99
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .... " 98
" " Co.'s " 1835-36 / 1842-43 / 1854-55 .... " 89½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57 .... 103¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .... " 103
Five and a half per cent. .... " 108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ...	" 10
Spanish Dollars ...	" 225
Carolus ...	" 290
Mexican Dollars ...	" 220
German Crowns ...	" 210
Five-FrancPieces ...	" 223
Bar Silver ...	" 106¼
Gold Leaf ...	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 3rd January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera ...	Rs. 430 to 435
Bhownuggur and Mowa ..	" 435 to 440
Surat and Broach ..	" 430 to 435
Porebunder...	" 330 to 335
Veeraval ...	" 330 to 380
Khandeish ...	" 300 to 330
Dharwar (Sawginned) ...	" 490 to 500
Oomrawattee Akote ...	" 410 to 415
Dhollera (April and May)...	" 475 to 480
Oomrawattee (March and April)...	" 455 to 460
Ditto (now ready)..	" 465 to 470

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 4.

Phillips, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I.
Peyton, Lieutenant E. G., 106th Light Infantry, on leave from Poona.
Laurie, Major J. J., general duty, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—January 4.

Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Prettijohn, Lieutenant Colonel, 18th Hussars, to join, to Secundrabad.
Boulton, Captain C. F., on duty, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January.

The leave on private affairs granted to Lieutenant Colonel H. Stanley, by G. O. No. 556 of 30th October 1855, is extended for a further period of three months, from 5th February next.

Under instructions from the Government of India, it is notified that the provisions of G. O. No. 547 of 25th October last are applicable to Warrant Officers.

Surgeon W. Davey is appointed Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency from the date of Dr. Thompson giving over charge.

Conductor T. Lang, of the Ordnance Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for fifteen months, from the date of embarkation from Aden.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd January.

Captain T. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, is appointed second doing duty Officer 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion.

Captain or Brevet Colonel R. B. Moore, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

Lieutenant F. A. Beville, General List, is transferred from the 12th to the 21st N. I.

The following arrangement is ordered, with effect from date of departure on special duty of Major Hassard:—

21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion.—Major J. Fairbrother, to officiate as second in Command, vice Hassard.

Captain A. Phillips to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Fairbrother.

Captain J. Currie, Staff Corps, is attached to the 7th Regiment N. I.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Fuller, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from 27th October 1865 to 27th October 1866; Lieutenant J. L. Egginton, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 3rd December to 3rd March; Lieutenant E. Brett, from 21st November to 21st May; Lieutenant W. W. Bennett, 6th Dragoons, from 8th January to 8th March; Leutenant J. J. Martin, 1/4 Foot, from 17th November to 17th August; and Captain E. S. K. Dawson, 106th Foot, from 26th November to 26th May, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Ensign W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, from 12th December to 27th January, on private affairs.

2nd Captain and Major C. H. Strutt, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from 1st October, pending his retirement from the service.

Lieutenant H. A. Laye, General List, from 1st to 31st January, to proceed to the Coast on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 29th December.

Mr. Maxwell Melvill is appointed to act as Registrar General of Assurances.

Captain C. F. Boulton, Staff Corps, is appointed Superintendent of Railway Police on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Assistant to the Superintendents of Police in the several Districts through which the Railway passes.

Mr. W. H. Newnham Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from or after the 2nd March 1866.

Mr. J. King to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kulludghee, continuing to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. J. R. Naylor to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry.

Mr. T. Ryland, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, has passed the Departmental Examination qualifying him for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon A. K. Kilroy received charge of the Civil Medical duties of Dharwar from Acting Civil Surgeon H. [illegible] Langley on the 17th December 1865, and Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thorp received charge of those duties [illegible] Surgeon A. K. Kilroy on the 22nd December.

[illegible] following officers of the P. W. D. are to fill vacancies [illegible] specified opposite their respective [illegible] December 1865, or from the date [illegible] appointments:—

[illegible] Colonel [illegible] Playfair, R. E., and Captain [illegible] R. E. to be Executive Engineers, 1st Grade.

[illegible] C. W. Finch, R. E., J. R. Maunsell, R. E., W. [illegible] and B. [illegible] Mathew, R. E. to be Executive [illegible] 2nd Grade.

[illegible] K. A. [illegible], R. E., C. Mant, R. E., H. H. [illegible] R. E., and M. W. S. Howard, [illegible] Engineers, 3rd Grade.

[illegible] D. Campbell, Mr. T. D. Little, Lieutenants C. F. [illegible] R. E., J. [illegible] Cruickshank, R. E., and E. D'O. [illegible] Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.

[illegible] Grierson, Staff Corps, W. Morris, 7th [illegible] Dummler, R. E., W. Osborn, R. E., A. L. [illegible] and Mr. G. Tipper to be Assistant Engineers [illegible]

[illegible] Phatak is appointed an Overseer 3rd [illegible] Works Department.

[illegible] is appointed Deputy Shipping Master, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

VALS

[illegible] McCulloch .. Singapore, Dec. 2.
[illegible] Bhownuggur, Jan. 1.
[illegible] Surat.

[illegible] bound to Batavia, obtained her [illegible]

The following vessels began [illegible] yesterday:—
[illegible] for London.
[illegible] for Persian Gulf.
[illegible] for Malabar Coast.

BENGAL.

[illegible] December 29th, ships Estella, Maha Ranee [illegible]
[illegible] John [illegible]
[illegible] 30th, ship [illegible]
[illegible] Christina.

NTS.

HODEIDAH, JEDDAH AND SUEZ.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the steam ship "SYDNEY," 1590 tons, 300 H. P., G. W. LOVEWELL, Commander, as above on the 15th January.

W. NICOL and Co., Agents.

N. B.—No Passage will be granted to Europeans for any of the above Ports.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The fine Iron clipper built Barque "DUNELM," A. 1, for 13 years, 513 Tons Register, CHARLES ROBERTSON, Master, will be despatched at the end of this month. For Freight only apply to

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA and Co.,
Bombay, 3rd January 1866. Agents for the Capta

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

WANTED, a good SADDLE HORSE—about 15 hands, sound, and without vice. Apply, stating where to be seen and lowest price, to "E. D. G.," *Gazette* Office.

4th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPNY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The OFFICES of this Company are REMOVED to the Wellington Pier Reclamation, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library;—also a CLERK, accustomed to the Custom House business of a retail house.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

HANDSOME REWARD.—LOST, from the ship *Protector*, on the 3rd January, (3) three SPARS. Any one finding the same and delivering them over to Captain H. L. TOWNSEND on board, or to PESTONJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, Dean Lane, No. 2, will be handsomely rewarded.

NOTICE.—We have this day transferred the Agency of the Marine Branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company to Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co., and of the Fire Branch to Messrs. FINLAY, CLARK and Co.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

LOST, HALVES of Government CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 80 as follows:—

No. C/6 67207 for Rs. 20
" C/7 07838 " 50
" C/12 08579 " 10

Any person bringing them to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, will be rewarded.

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for the passage of the undermentioned to the Ports below stated:—

From Bombay to the Andamans.—For (82) eighty-two Native Convicts. Vessel finding fittings and provisions, a Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding for them Provisions only.

From Bombay to Singapore.—For two time-expired Convicts. Vessel finding Provisions only.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. MEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMABHOY AHMEDBHOY.
NANSEY CURRUMSEY.
BHARMUL PURBUT.
ESSABHOY AHMEDBHOY, } Directors.
Bombay, 1st November 1865.

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME on the Esplanade, Bombay. THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, January 5th, THE LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE, which will consist of a variety of new and startling Exercises, commencing at half past 8 o'clock.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, January 6th, an extraordinary Representation for the BENEFIT of LITTLE TOMMY.

This will be THE LAST PERFORMANCE.

Prices of Admission.

First Class Rs. 5; Second Class Rs. 3; Third Class Standing, 1 Rupee.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on MONDAY the 15th instant, for the conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England (calling at Plymouth for orders). The strength of which is noted in the Margin.

22 Officers.
387 Men.
45 Women.
11 Children above 10 years
65 ditto under 10 "

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 13th of February next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,

OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

The following New and Standard Works have just been received per "BARODA."

	Rs.	
Don Quixote, translated by Capt. Jarvis, with 100 Illustrations by Houghton, richly bound	9	8
Mackay's Home Affections, with 100 illustrations by the first Artists	9	8
Our Children's Pets, by Josephine, illustrated	3	12
The Christy Minstrels Songs, 3 vols. in 1	9	0
Poe's Poems, illustrated by Pickersgill, Tenniel and others	8	0
Illustrated Ditties of the Olden Time	3	12
The Twenty-third Psalm, richly illuminated	9	0
The Three Kings of Orient, a Christmas Carol, with illuminations	9	0
Golden Leaves from the Poets and Painters, richly illustrated and bound, 2 volumes	32	0
Pereira's Manual of Materia Medica, 1865	16	0
Aurora Leigh, by E. B. Browning, with portrait	5	4
The Essays of Elia, by Charles Lamb	4	8
Modern Characteristics—Essays from the *Saturday Review*	5	12
Over the Pyrenees into Spain, by Mary Eyre	9	0
Owen's Elementary Lectures on Artillery, 4th edition	12	0
The Battle of Waterloo, by General Sir J. S. Kennedy	5	12
Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church, 2nd Series	12	0
The King's Mail, by Henry Holl	2	12
Madeline Graham, by the author of "Whitefriars."	4	8
Strange Stories of the Animal World, by J. Timbs	4	8
Cary's Dante, with 34 engravings on steel after "Flaxman"	8	0
The Brookes of Bridlemere, 4th edition	4	8
Lizzie Leigh and other tales, by Mrs. Gaskell	2	12
Waterloo: being a sequel to "The Conscript"	4	8
Peking & the Pekingese, by Dr. Rennie, 2 vols. illustrated	17	0
Geoffery Gambado; or, a simple remedy for Hypochondriacism	5	12
Almeria's Castle, by Henrietta Lushington	2	8
The Two School Girls, by the author of the "Wide Wide World"	2	0
Bowman's The Boy-Pilgrims, illustrated	2	12
The Book of Nursery Stories, illustrated	3	12
Brinckman's The Rifle in Cashmere	2	12
Holmes's Autocrat of the Breakfast Table	4	8
The Soul: its sorrows and aspirations, by F. W. Newman	2	12
The Student's Blackstone, 1865	5	12
Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia, 2 vols.	19	0
Smith's Condensed History of the Bible, complete in 1 vol.	16	0
The Curtain Lectures of Mrs. Caudle, illust. by C. Keene	8	0
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, by L. Carrol	5	12
Diamond Dust, by Eliza Cook	2	12
Outlines of Elementary Botany, by A. Silver, M. A.	4	4
British Almanac and Companion, 1866	3	0
The Breakfast Book, comprising bills of fare, &c. for all occasions	2	0
Peter Parley's Annual, 1866	3	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, on the 30th of December, a PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE for 10 Shares, numbered 14864 to 73, standing in the name of SHA SAKERLAL BUGWANDASS, upon which the 2nd Call for Rupees 20 has been paid by me. Any person who may find it is requested to bring to the house of BHOGILAL NUNDLAL at Calbadavie, and he will be handsomely rewarded. Persons are hereby warned not to buy it.

SAKERLAL BHUGWANDASS.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS and DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS of Bombay, respectively, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business as Brokers under the name, style, and firm of JUMNADASS and DAVIDASS. In pursuance of the Advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th day of December 1865, and in other English and Goozeratee newspapers, a Meeting of the Creditors of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS and DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS was held on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of December last, at the Office of Messrs. BRODIE and WILSON, at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, a large proportion of Creditors being present.

It was proposed by D. Robertson, Esq., of the Bank of Bombay, seconded by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., of Messrs. Remington and Co., and agreed to without dissent—"That A. Morrison, Esq., of the Asiatic Bank, take the Chair.

Mr. Morrison having occupied the Chair accordingly, read the Advertisement by which the Meeting was convened.

The following Resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Mr. F. F. Lidderdale, seconded by Mr. Robertson—"That the estate of Jumnadass and Davidass be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application be made to the Court for the purpose under Act XXVIII. of 1865."—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Roper (of the City Bank), seconded by Hormusjee Tamooljee—"That John Lowe Brodie, George Ramsay Wilson, and John Macfarlane be the Trustees for the liquidation of the estate of the said Jumnadass and Davidass."—Carried.

Proposed by Cursondass Muddonjee, seconded by Morarjee Cursondass—"That the remuneration to the Trustees and the conditions which are to be binding upon Jumnadass Doolubdass and Davidass Luckmidass shall be those contained in the trust deed dated the 10th day of October last, now before the meeting."

A. MORRISON, Chairman of the Meeting.

POSTAL NOTICES:

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—January, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday .... 9th 2h. 28m. A.M.
New Moon, Wednesday .... 17th 1h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday .... 24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday .... 31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	5	Mars rises at 5-23 A.M.	6 36	5 35	1 20	1 37	3rd Jan. 1866. Time 8h. 0m. 0s.6.
Sat.	6	Ephiphany,	6 36	5 36	1 55	2 16	
Sun.	7	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 36	5 36	2 35	2 54	
Mon.	8	Civil Twilight ends at 6-17 P.M.	6 37	5 37	3 17	3 38	
Tues.	9	Moon last qr. at 2-28. P. M.	6 37	5 38	[illegible]	4 32	
Wed.	10	Day breaks at 5-56 A.M.	6 37	5 38	5 2	5 36	
Thurs.	11	Moon passes 0° 15' S. of Saturn at 0-24 A. M.	6 37	5 39	6 9	6 44	

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS

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"PUNCH IN INDIA."

No. IV.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

Contents.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Dec. 5	Kurrachee	Dec. 30
Agra	Dec. 30	Lahore	Dec. 27
Allahabad	Dec. 29	London	Dec. 4
Australia	Sept. 26	Mauritius	Dec. 7
Alexandria	Dec. 13	Madras	Dec. 30
Bangalore	Dec. 30	Malta	Dec. 7
Calcutta	Dec. 29	Meerut	Dec. 29
Cape	Nov. 18	Ootacamund	Dec. 28
Ceylon	Nov. 30	Oudh	Dec. 30
Cochin	Dec. 23	Penang	Nov. 18
Delhi	Dec. 30	Punjaub	Dec. 27
France	Dec. 5	Suez	Dec. 15
Hongkong	Nov. 15	Singapore	Nov. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

Our contemporary, the *Times of India*, is somewhat late in the day in delivering his elaborate caution to the Managers and Directors of our Banking Institutions who, it is hoped, have profited sufficiently by the experience of the past year not to repeat its errors. But in a city which possesses so many superfluous monetary associations as Bombay, there is danger that, to obtain even the shadow of a dividend, some of them be driven to undertake reckless and excessive risks which may ultimately prove quite as ruinous to the shareholders as the loose principles on which the money of the Banks was distributed to whosoever listed while the tide of speculation was in full flow. Trade in money in no way differs in principle from trade in ordinary goods. If there is a surfeit of drapers or grocers in a town they cannot all prosper, and either one or two mammoth establishments absorbs the greater part of the business, or they all linger for a brief period through a languid and unprofitable existence until the natural equilibrium between the wants of the community and the means of supply is gradually restored. Darwin's law of natural selection would seem almost to have a wider application than to the animal kingdom, for weaker competitors for mercantile and trading existence must die in their struggle with the stronger. Again if the gods fight on the side of the strongest battalion they would appear to fight not less lustily on the side of the institution and tradesman possessing the most capital and skill. At any rate it is clear that just as with drapers and grocers, a surfeit of banking institutions must prove ruinous to all companies in excess, and hurtful to even solid associations. But a farther evil, one to society at large, is combined with the loss to the institutions themselves and their shareholders, and it lies in the paralysis of an immense amount of trading capital. In Bombay, we can count thirty, if not more than thirty, totally superfluous banking institutions which stand simply in the way of older and more solid banks, institutions which do driblets of business, or literally nothing at all. Taking the share quotations as a fair criterion of the confidence of the public in any Company, we find twelve institutions dignified with the imposing name of "Banks" which stand at a wonderfully low point in public esteem. These shares are all at an enormous discount. We cannot do better than abstract them, premising that we do not believe the shares in three-fourths of the institutions named could find purchasers at the prices quoted. They are:—

Alliance Bank ...	43 per c. dis.
Bank of India ...	42 "
Bombay City Bank ...	40 "
Bombay Presidency Bank ...	27 "
Bombay Trading and Banking Association ...	20 "
Brokers' Banking Company ...	28 "
East India Bank ...	29 "
Imperial Trading and Banking Company ...	25 "
Indian Peninsula London and China Bank ...	30 "
Indo-Egyptian and London Bank ...	8 "
London and Bombay Bank ...	14 "
Royal Bank of India ...	25 "

Again we find fourteen other kindred institutions whose shares are also quoted at discount or are utterly unsaleable, many of which, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, still walk above ground until the terrible secret of their mismanagement is unburthened to their shareholders. These institutions it is also well to quote:

Alliance Financial—No quotation.
Bhattia Financial—No quotation.
Bombay General Credit and Financial Corporation—6 per cent discount.
Bombay Jaint Stock Corporation—50 per cent discount.
Central India Financial—No quotation.
Elphinstone Financial—No quotation.
Financial Association of Europe and India—No quotation.
Financial Association India and China—No quotation.
Ditto New Capital—½ per cent discount.
Grand Finance Co.—No quotation.
Mofussil Financial Association—No quotation.
Oriental Financial Association—No quotation.
Royal Financial Corporation (Limited)—No quotation.
Universal Bank and Financial Corporation—No quotation.

Every association in excess of the wants of a community is a spurious institution, and should be got rid of; and very few excepting managers and directors will differ from us when we say that the community of this city will be much benefitted were all the institutions which we have named deliberately blotted out of being. Not one of them but was launched with due splendour and enormous premiums; and there is now hardly one of them that can hope to see its shares at par for years to come, while the majority of them never can expect even that happy privilege. If the day ever existed for mincing the truth about these institutions, it is gone irretrievably past. The shareholders, made wise under the painful teaching they have received, and no longer goaded on by the temptations of the sharemarket, will now listen to the voice of reason and plain commonsense. We tell them they have only one duty to perform to themselves and the public, and that is to shut up every institution we have named. They are the result of a diseased condition of society, and the disease being now well purged out of the veins of the body-politic, let them, too, be honestly and remorselessly extinguished. Every principle of political economy calls for it, and their own personal profit demands it not less distinctly. The amount of capital which is utterly lost to the shareholders in these institutions, even calculating the shares at par, amounts to millions sterling; and calculating the shares at the premiums at which most of them were bought, it amounts to many millions more. Let us add to this the further capital that is lost to every shareholder by the heavy discounts at which the shares stand, nay by the utter unsaleableness of most of them, and the total loss it is difficult to estimate. We ask the shareholders if there is not something rotten in a state of things which produces such results. Is it not plain that we have more Banking institutions than the public has stomach for, or means to employ? Is it not equally clear that all such should be brought to a close, and the balance of the capital distributed among the shareholders? Every day that the doors remain open, the shareholders may be called upon at any hour for the amount unpaid on every share they hold; and their only guarantee against this, is the certainty that the institutions are doing a business—that is, those that are doing any at all—that could not be much slenderer without disappearing altogether.

Again, we would urge upon the Directors, that probably the numerical majority of the shareholders are positively poor men, and are in urgent need of the little capital they have hopelessly buried in these institutions. As honourable and disinterested men they are bound to return what remains of that capital, having tried their costly banking experiment and failed, or beholding, if they are disposed, the certainty of failure. The first error was to project these institutions, the second was to mismanage them, and the third will be to continue them in existence when every dictate of prudence calls for their being brought to an end. The composite king in the great fable of the German poet was not inclined to sit down because he was not tired of reigning, and we can well understand why Directors and Managers cling tenaciously to life. But they act unjustly to their shareholders and culpably as citizens by keeping institutions in existence, out of which the shareholders can never hope to derive a fair and safely earned dividend, and whose shares they perhaps cannot even sell. How can such Banks compete in public estimation with institutions like, for example, the Agra and Oriental Banks? They cannot sell their paper cheaper than the older institutions, because the competition among the latter is adequate to ensure to the public the lowest terms. The Directors best know, if they choose to speak out, how hopeless the "struggle for existence" on the part of their institutions really is; and they will act a commendable and magnanimous part by taking the initiative, calling their shareholders together, and recommending them to wind the Companies up. On behalf of the unfortunate shareholders, we regard dissolution as a necessity.

The *Englishman*:—In consequence of the high price of rice, robberies of grain are, we hear, becoming very frequent in the districts of Chumparun.

The same:—The Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has, we see, returned from leave of absence and resumed charge of his appointment.

The same:—Retrogression seems to be the admitted maxim of the present administration in all its departments; and the special direction it has just now taken is that of rendering our means of communication more expensive. The Government Telegraph Department has just issued a set of new rules, the only effect of which will be to contract still further the utility of the Telegraph, and probably to diminish both its income and its efficiency. These rules present us first of all with a new scale of charges, on the whole less liberal than the old one. The number of words that can be sent for the minimum rate is to be twenty, but above that number half the rate will be charged for every ten words or fraction of ten words, instead of a proportionate charge for each additional word, as before. The minimum rate for distances not exceeding a hundred miles is reduced to eight annas. The reduction, however, is neutralised by the additional charge of eight annas as a booking fee on each message. For distances exceeding one and not exceeding two hundred miles the minimum charge is to be a rupee, besides the booking charge. At present a message of twenty-one words may be sent two hundred miles for one rupee five annas; after the 15th January, it will cost two rupees to send the same message. In the case of distances exceeding two, and not exceeding three hundred miles, the difference against the public is still greater. The minimum charge for them is to be one rupee eight annas, instead of one rupee as at present. The charge for a message of twenty-one words, including booking fee, will therefore be no less than two rupees twelve annas, instead of one rupee five annas, as at present. Peon hire has been abolished, the rules inform us; and so has the free delivery of messages within a certain distance of the Telegraph station, for the booking fee, notwithstanding that it is said to be in lieu of peon hire, is to be charged on every message "irrespective of its length or the distance it has to travel." Even on the supposition that an increased rate of charges for the use of the Telegraph is necessary, this booking fee is a gross injustice, being nothing more nor less than a tax upon short messages for the benefit of long ones.

The *Hurkaru*:—We learn that in consequence of the great scarcity of rain in the Hyderabad Territory, a famine is apprehended, and the native authorities, as usual, are thinking of fixing a *nerrick* of the price of all grain.

The same:—Matters at Gwalior seem to be going on in a way which we should be glad to see checked, although we do not see very clearly how this is to be done. Scindia has grown tired of endless parades which lead to nothing, and tired also of the weariness and vexation of his position; and has, as usual, taken some very strange steps to show the truth and reality of his present opinions. Almost hopeless of having a son to succeed to his honours and State, Scindia some months ago adopted the son of a poor trooper as his heir, and the choice was acquiesced in, as the boy, as far as descent went, was nearly related to Scindia's family. Scarcely had this event taken place, than the religious ceremonies which have proved so large a tax on this Chief's resources of late, came to an abrupt, if temporary, termination, Scindia having resolved to abandon his throne, and to spend the rest of his life in the odour of Hindoo sanctity. Dissuaded from this resolve, he has formed another equally pernicious, and which brings about the same end, though by somewhat different means. He has ordered all the Durbar of Raj Koomar, that is, he has turned over the entire business of his principality to his adopted son, to whose residence all the offices of the State have been removed; and, according to a recent letter from Gwalior, has given the first evidence of his new authority in the appointment of a "General of the old troops." Scindia, however, would seem to have made some reservation, which will bring him on the scene again should anything go wrong. In order to propitiate the Maharanee he has presented her with an estate worth three lacs and a half per annum, and entered into an engagement, by which, if during the next fifteen years she should have borne a son, the child is to succeed to the *guddee*. This agreement following, as it does, so closely upon the adoption of a son and heir, is sufficient to mark the powerful influence which is wrecking the fortunes of this Chief, if it do not prove his unfitness for his position. To leave the affairs of State to the men about the Raj Koomar, is to leave open a wide door for the entrance of all sorts of abuses, and to fail as much in the perception of the duties of a Prince as in their performance.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

We have received the following from a correspondent, dated Beejapoor, 1st instant:—

"The shock of an earthquake was felt in this town yesterday morning at about ten minutes to 10 A. M. Its approach was heralded by a rumbling sound as of a thousand and more carts being driven violently along a rough laid road. After this sound had continued for about half a minute, gradually becoming louder, I felt the ground rock under me. The shock lasted for about thirty seconds. The sound also, which was loudest while the shock lasted, died away gradually in the distance. It appeared to come from the north east and to travel via south westerly direction. The minarets at the corners of the building in front of the Ebrahim Roza rocked perceptibly but no damage was done, a wall of loose stones though, which was built round a tree in the courtyard, was thrown down. I have heard of no damage having been done to any of the old ruins and buildings about this place."

THE NAGPORE EXHIBITION.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

NAGPORE, 30th December.

One of the characteristics of the English people is their desire to excel. It is a proper ambition, both in the individual and the nation. It is an incentive to action, and leads to the contemplation of the highest possible standard. It gains an ideal which, of itself paves the way to realisation, and while the desire to excel has ripened into the endeavour, and even into success in England, can we wonder that the same energy, the same lofty aspiration after improvement should be awakened in the British dependencies? In many of them it appears almost inevitable that the same things should take place as in the mother country. In the colonies there exists more of the family spirit and disposition. And one may naturally look for greater assimilation to the parent land. But in India we can scarcely look for the same development or indeed for anything like similar results. The whole nation is alien in feeling, habits and language, as the means of intercommunication. The national characteristic, too, is different from the English. The desire to excel, the ceaseless activity, the dauntless and untiring energy of the Englishmen, are wanting here. The stolid indifference of the great mass of the people, and their stupid adherence to old habits and customs are against all efforts at improvement. And yet in spite of all this, the English Government in India has felt it to be its duty to endeavour to confer upon this country some of the advantages which Exhibitions of a competitive character have given to their own, and we cannot too highly commend the earnestness and persistency with which Mr. Temple has endeavoured to carry out the idea. With the knowledge that he was not likely to meet with either ready response or great encouragement from the native population, he has pushed on the good work with untiring zeal. It is on its trial, and I hope may justify his labours and realize the most sanguine expectations. It would only be fair to award a meed of praise to the many gentlemen who have rendered willing and welcome aid in bringing the first Exhibition in the Central Provinces to a successful issue. But I cannot particularize them, and must leave the reward to their own consciousness, feeling quite certain that they will be amply repaid if they can see a good result to their efforts. They may not accomplish all that is in their hearts to perform. The *vis inertiæ* of India may be too vast for them to overcome. But they may be the means of infusing new life into the dry bones of official life, and awakening them to a better future.

But leaving for the present all regions of retrospect and speculation, let us look at the contents of the building devoted to the fine arts, jewellery, and other articles of *virtu*.

In looking over the names of the committee I observe a great preponderance of civil officials. Why more military men do not appear on the list I know not; whether it was that they were unwilling to come, for lack of interest, or whether they were not invited to join, I cannot inform you. Perhaps it was thought that the military community was sufficiently represented by Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant Vertue. Whatever the cause, I think the result is to be regretted. I must remark also on the almost total absence of any of the uncovenanted community in the committee. This, I am surprised at, for the administration boasts of its liberality and freedom from exclusiveness. But in this respect I am inclined to think, from various little matters which have reached my ears, that the boasted liberality of the local government is *vox et præteria nihil* and that uncovenanted men are, as a rule, better off in the older provinces than here. I have before stated my opinion that every praise is due to the committee for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have conducted their duties, but I cannot pass over this part of the subject without leaving on record a special tribute to the activity and unceasing perseverence of Lieutenant Vertue, the secretary, upon whom has devolved the onerous task of carrying out the details of the arrangements.

The juries who are to decide upon the different prizes had only partly adjudged the same. Indeed until the catalogue is completed, and the arranging of the articles finally accomplished, it would be premature to attempt it. The whole collection is divided into sections, and they are marked out by large placards in blue cloth suspended over the parts of the room where each variety of commodity is displayed. The centre of the room is filled up with long tables, glass cases, and stands, the former covered with enumerable articles of all kinds, embroidery, &c. The walls, too, are lined with native made cloths, shawls, silks, &c., each partition as far as practicable being devoted to one particular branch of trade or manufacture. The walls of the rooms devoted to the fine arts are quite covered with photographs, drawings, and Mr. Jansen's paintings, so that there is nowhere visible any bare spot to offend the eye. On each side of the dais there is a fine trophy of arms and Lahore chain armour: this adds very much to the effect, which is further heightened by a plentiful admixture of little coloured banners, each having the name of one of the districts of the Central Provinces emblazoned on it.

To turn now to the subject of "raw material" is rather an abrupt proceeding, perhaps. But I cannot do better than take up the subject in the classification adopted by the committee. The catalogue, as I have said, is not yet ready. This is a great drawback. Without a catalogue you are at sea. Many of the articles, having been contributed by sensible men, are ticketed, and the ticket tells you at once what it is, where it came from, and who sent it. And here I must drop a word of commendation on Dr. Birdwood, whose large contributions are docketed in the most satisfactory manner. There is no mistaking Dr. Birdwood's contributions. From a distance of many yards before you approach anything of his, your eye is caught by the word "Bombay contribution from Dr. Birdwood": then follows a short description of the article itself. But the majority of the things have nothing on them but a ticket, on which are inscribed a few hieroglyphics, perhaps the numbers by which you can trace it in the catalogue or the price, or it may be the maker's name. When the catalogue is complete, of course the visitor will be able to refer to any number, but generally I think they will not take even this trouble, and therefore I commend those exhibitors who took the precaution to append a legible statement of what their contribution is, and what its history, and, if for sale, its price. I say "if for sale," for almost everything there is, is for sale; and on the first day of the opening a very large number of things were sold, and as far as I can judge almost everything there will be sold before the Exhibition closes.

It is a proof, both of the popularity of Mr. Temple's government, and of the zeal with which his project has been carried out, that every part of the Central Provinces is well represented in the Exhibition. From Sumbulpore to Saugor, from Mundlah to the Wurda, and the Godavery, every part of the dependency has its inanimate representative at Nagpore, and many something more than an inanimate representative, for the Deputy Commissioners of many districts have brought in a lot of their chief friends, Malgoogars, and others, and may be some followed by a crowd of semi-barbarians, wandering round the Exhibition, pointing out and explaining to their humble and illiterate companions anything of interest that meets their view.

I will now give your readers some idea of the contents of the Exhibition. From Nagpore district, chiefly from Oomsier, there is a fine display of native cloths, sarries, and dhoties, beautifully worked with gold; also some pretty silk cummerbunds and turban cloths from Boorhanpoor in Nimar; but these are not equal to the cloths displayed by Dr. Birdwood from Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach and Dharwar. The first prize in this department is given to him for a splendid specimen of cloths of brocade made at Ahmedabad. The second prize is given for a Benares kincob dress of very fine workmanship. There is also a very richly worked elephant cloth from Ahmedabad.

From Nagpore district there are some very nice silk waistbands of dark blue, green, purple fringed with gold, priced from Rs. 15 to 20; also some very rich gold lace exhibited by Roop Chand, priced at Rs. 18 a yard. Also some women's dhoties and sarries worked in silver and gold with a border of flowers of a pretty pattern. Bhundera sends some coloured napkins of jail manufacture and dhoties, and from the Nagpore jail there are some specimens of muslin. The show of the well known Delhi scarfs and Benares kincobs is not so large or good as I was led to expect. From Umritsur and Lahore there is a stand of cloth of gold work, the first prize in section A., class V., being given to Hakeem Takhroodeen for a handsome black muslin doorputha worked with gold embroidery.

The Agra jail gets the first prize in department V., section A., class 11, for good serviceable horse blanketing. The Nagpore jail getting the second prize and special prize for a black blanket, and for a shepherd's plaid pattern house blanket, which is equal to anything of the kind made in England. This is exhibited by Mr. Egerton. In this department are some specimens of a curious black cloth, the wearing apparel of a Persian female, exhibited by Colonel Lewis Pelly. From the Nagpore jail, too, are some pretty teapoy comas and almasies; but in this branch the Jubbulpore School of Industry carries off the palm, as also in the magnificent display of carpets sent. Strangely enough no prize has been given for the best specimen of tent, and the School of Industry have had no opportunity of exhibiting any of the beautiful specimens of tents, they are so celebrated for all over India.

In department V., section A., class V., No. 2, Dr. Birdwood sends some of the caps peculiar to Surat, and a beautiful crimson velvet and gold hookah cloth from Agra attracts the eye. In the shawl department the first prize is given to Bunsee Lall Rao Bahadoor, for a magnificent cashmere shawl, and he gets the second prize also for a similar one. The third prize in this department is given to one Putmull of Lahore. Dr. Hunter, of Madras, gets a prize for a very fine specimen of muslin sent from Arnee priced at Rs. 115. Then we come to some Musroo cloth for pyjamas from Ahmedabad, some silk cloths from Poona, and specimens of cloths from Hyderabad. The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company exhibited a collection of cotton in all its different stages, and get a prize for their mule yarn. I fancy Dr. Birdwood is indebted to his assistant, Mr. Sapoorjee Pestonjee, for the satisfactory manner in which his contributions are displayed. These contributions took up no less than sixty boxes, and came from the railway station in seventy bullock hackeries, under a police guard.

Not far from the entrance on the right is a very well made time-piece of brass, made from an English pattern with a silver face made by Pooran, a native maistry at Raepore. A sewing machine, exhibited by Mr. Townsend, attracted the particular attention of the natives, who crowded round it exclaiming, "Wah! Wah! what wonderful workmanship!" Lieutenant Rowcroft, of the Engineers, exhibits a universal sun-dial, made at Mirzapore, and there is a section of that beautiful metal screen exhibited by Mr. Higgins, metal worker of the Rustomjee Ateliers. Some curious bottle locks in brass are exhibited by J. S. Watson, Esq., Executive Engineer, Madhopoor works, Punjab, and there is a puzzle look from the Nagpore Arsenal. Sumbulpore sends some native made brass plates and dishes; as also from Saugor and Jubbulpore. A large native lamp from Chundah, a fountain in brass from Nagpore, as also a model of a woman holding out a tray, in which are places for placing oil and wicks. Dumoh sends some well made brass chamber candlesticks and a pair of four branch candlesticks. Mundlah sends brass egg cups; and there are some of those light wire baskets for creepers sent from Lucknow. An ornamental screen of metal work made by Bappoo, a carpenter in Nagpore, is very well made, as are his models of a fire engine, and of a cannon: this workmanship is equal to anything a European could turn out.

In the department of raw produce the Chundah district and Baitool district have sent specimens of stone, sand stone, talc, white clay supposed to be toulin; the display of pottery from Baitool is remarkably good, but Lucknow carries off the palm in this branch. From Mundlah and Seonie we have iron stone, copper ore, and iron plumbago, lime, and a large collection of salts and dyes.

We have copper ores also from Mundlah and Baitool districts and Nimar. The Nagpore Museum specimens of ores, &c. have been temporarily transferred to the Exhibition. Also from the same place splendid specimens of crystallized salt and precious stones. Mr. D. F. Cama of Bombay exhibits a case of imitations of the largest known diamonds. There is coal from the Nurbudda, rather a poor collection I should say considering the resources of the locality; as from Baitool and the Jubbulpore districts there might have been richer mineralogical treasures. It would be tedious to the reader to follow me in the above brief detail of the principal mineral products sent as specimens, what must it be to the visitor looking at an enormous mass of articles, in a heap before him, unticketed. As I said some of them are ticketed, but the bulk are not; and it is a great pity they were not before they were sent, as it would be impossible to do it now. There are several stands of sandalwood work sent by Dr. Birdwood from Bombay, and some pretty specimens of horn and sandalwood work from Vizagapatam; but I fear they will not meet with a ready sale as they are so high priced. There are also some pretty boxes carved and inlaid with silver, with pictures of the Taj and buildings in Delhi on the lids, exhibited by a Delhi merchant.

The carving in wood in different parts of the Exhibition is very numerous. We find the Nagpore carved doorways, the beautifully carved blackwood furniture from Madras, some beautiful designs from Mominabad, and carved picture frames from Chindwarrah, from Jubbulpore made by Private Sammell of the 91st Highlanders. Captain Finlay of the Artillery exhibits some Burmese ivory carvings. There are four stands of ivory carvings of figures, one from Boorhanpore in Bengal exhibited by Bhole maistry, and the others from Nimar and Bombay. On the stands devoted to the works from the soldiers' workshops is a sloping writing desk made by a native carpenter of the F Battery, 2nd Brigade. A looking glass by Wheeler Collings, C Battery 14th Brigade Artillery, which has got a prize. Model of a burst water wheel by Wheeler Gamison. A saddle and bridle very well made, with sets of harness, exhibited by collar maker Serjeant J. Jack. Major Godfrey Pearse sent his valuable collection of coins; with these were sixteen silver coins of the Sah kings of Kattiawar and Surahtree, 1,700 years old, exhibited by Dr. Bhow Daji, and some coins found among ruins at Patna, on the banks of what is supposed to have been the channel of the River Soane. In this case are also some microscopic objects prepared by Shaik Ebrahim for use with the binocular microscope for Colonel Tripe of the 12th M. N. I. at Kamptee. The show of toys (miniature) exhibited by Serjeant Pickles is the best in the Exhibition; but, perhaps, the greatest curiosities are the tools with which the miniature furniture, carriages, &c. had been worked out. The boots and shoes exhibited by Private Doherty would do credit to any shop in England: here are strong riding, shooting, and walking boots, and ladies' ballroom shoes, as also Balmorals. The model department comprised a model of the village of Argium Lake Como done with cork and card board by Private Ward. A case of butterflies and insects collected by one of the men at Kamptee, and several articles of fancy work were sent by the women of the regiment. I forgot to mention one very good stone carving of a figure, the wearied woodman, done in black stone by a native of Chundah. A backgammon board and horsemen, capitally made, is exhibited by Mr. McGeorge of Seonie. Some very pretty soap stone, carved paper-weights and boxes from Agra attract much attention.

The embroidery called Cashmere embroidery is not well represented. I did not much admire the jewellery—indeed there was but a poor show of it. I have mentioned that Messrs Charles Nephew and Co. and Hamilton and Co. exhibited a fine collection of English made jewellery, and Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee of Bombay has brought some fine native jewellery which he values at upwards of two lacs of rupees. I noticed in particular a very handsome revolver, inlaid with diamonds, priced Rs. 1,600; he has also a large collection of diamonds, but the parties who have come this distance all complain of not getting a sale for their goods. They do not seem inclined to give Rs. 11,000 for a necklace, or 1,100 for a brooch. These prices may do for millionaires in Bombay, but the natives in these parts cannot give anything like such prices. I hardly know why there is such a poor show of jewellery; perhaps owners were afraid to trust their jewels, mindful of the cock and bull story of the substitution of a sham Kohinoor in place of the real one, so like, that nobody could tell the difference. The paintings on ivory, too, I thought insignificant.

I have mentioned that in the fine arts department the pictures by Mr. Jansen attract most notice. The likeness of the Prince and Princess of Wales, as you know, are magnificent pictures. I hear that Mr. Jansen obtained the permission of Her Majesty and the Prince to paint them, principally because he proposed to take them out to India. All the members of the Royal family and nobility in London went to see them, and the English press has spoken of them in the very highest terms. The picture of the Princess is a charming work. It is a great pity that some of our millionaires or public bodies in Bombay do not purchase them. I believe Mr. Jansen asks Rs. 25,000, the frames of which cost something like two hundred pounds each. The Queen herself took more interest in the paintings, thinking India would be glad to have such portraits of their future King and Queen.

The firm of Messrs. Treacher & Co. represented by Mr. Colclough, occupy some quarter of the building, having their stalls full of medical and Europe goods, an interesting collection of photographic chemicals and apparatus and general medical appliances and new pharmaceutical preparations, as also a beautiful assortment of cartes de visites and albums, forming a most attractive display. They also show a quantity of jewellery and silver and electroplate goods. Their miscellaneous collection of fancy ornaments, too, is very recherche; among them some transparent fruit baskets with lamps, which when lighted display the various tints of the fruits and flowers. Some of them are suspended in the centre, giving quite a finish to the entry. For smokers there are some magnificent specimens of carved meershaum pipes as well as cricket and archery kit. The Company also exhibit in the metal room a pair of tripod money scales, capable of weighing from a quarter to one thousand rupees, which must suggest to the native mind how time is valued in more advanced localities. They have also an ice-making machine for private use, which is worked to the astonishment of all the crowds of natives. Altogether Messrs. Treacher and Co. have shown praiseworthy spirit in coming so far with so large a collection from their varied stock. On Wednesday and Thursday there were not less than 18,000 visitors in the Exhibition grounds. Our show is not only a great *tumasha* but a grand novelty. I must now close this letter, lest it should be too long, to resume the subject again; but I think meagre as my description must be, that the impression produced on the reader will be the same as that produced on the visitors to the Exhibition, namely, that the resources of the Central Provinces are much greater than has been generally supposed.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 14th December.

Fair Dhollera, 17¾d., great activity in the market, and considerable business done.

Minimum rate of discount 6 per cent.

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank has contracted a private loan of £3,000,000 for the Viceroy of Egypt.

Spain is still blockading the Chilian ports.

The revolution in Peru has proved successful. The new Government strongly sympathises with Chili.

The insurrection in Hayti has ended, and Salnare, the rebel commander, is now a fugitive.

LONDON, 1st January, 8-16 A. M.

The Revenue returns to 31st December are most satisfactory. The yearly expenditure has proved less than the estimated amount, and the income £1,000,000 more.

Mr. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds, and Mr. Roundell Palmer have been added to complete the Jamaica Commission of Inquiry.

American dates to 21st December.

President Johnson has informed the Senate that the work of reconstruction is progressing favourably.

General Grant's report expresses his belief that the Southerners are sincere in their professions of loyalty. Mr. Charles Sumner impeaches the correctness of both statements and asserts that the Southerners are constantly perpetrating atrocities against the freedmen.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

Special for the Bombay Gazette.

MADRAS, 2nd Jan.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum for the half year.

The Bank rates advanced two per cent. all round.

GALLE, 3rd Jan.

Mail Steamer *Benares* from Bombay signalled.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, which arrived yesterday morning from China, brought 37 lacs of specie.

Mr. Maxwell Melvill is appointed to act as Registrar General of Assurances.

The Bank of Bengal yesterday raised its rates one per cent. all round.

During the last month there were no less than eighty plaints filed in the Small Cause Court in cases falling under the new extended jurisdiction.

The height of water reported in the tower in the Veltar Lake on the 23rd December was fifty-four feet one-tenth; on the corresponding date in 1864 it was fifty-one feet five-tenths.

Government yesterday placed at the disposal of the press the following copy of a telegram received from Mr. Walton, dated 30th ultimo:

"Persian line between Bushire and Shiraz interrupted since 'thirteen.' Still closed."

Three Hindoo bullock drivers were charged with torturing their bullocks by driving them on the Byculla Road with their necks covered with sores and utterly unfit for such service. They were convicted by the sitting magistrate (Mr. Brown) and fined three rupees each.

Two brothers named Antone Caitan and Francis Caitan were brought up at the Mazagon Police Court on charges of retailing liquor on the Mahim Road without having first obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police. Both denied the charge, which was, however, fully proved, and they were sentenced to pay a fine of twenty rupees each.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain McCulloch, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong, bringing the China and Straits mails. She had only two passengers, Mr. Rennie and Mr. Rustomjee. Below we give extracts from the papers received by this opportunity.

Pilot Department, Kurrachee.—It is notified that the following charge will have effect from the 1st day of January 1866:—For the attendance of a Pilot on the application of the Master or Agent of any ship, she being found on his going on board on the day named by them unprepared to proceed to sea, Rs. 20.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 3rd and 6 P. M. of the 4th January: max. 11 hours 49 minutes; min. 3 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 30th Dec., and the United Kingdom 2nd January.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

March	"Manoverir"	Faulwetter.
Overture	"Siege of Rochelle"	Balfe.
Selection	"Love's Triumph"	Wallace.
Valse	"Undine"	Coote.
Selection	"Marino Faliero"	Donizetti.
Quadrille	"New York"	Coote.
Galop	"Feldpost Relais"	Piefke.

The following description of the appearance and bearings of the Buoy, marking the place where the steamer *Johnstone Castle* was wrecked, is published in supersession of the description given in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th April 1865:—"A large Iron Conical Buoy, painted green, is placed in 7 fathoms at low water spring tides, about 150 yards W. N. W. of the spot on which the *Johnstone Castle* was wrecked, and about 700 yards distant from the centre of Melandy Fort. Bearings from the Buoy. Coora Island—N. 7° W. Extremes of Melandy Fort, E. 8° N.—S. E. The reason for placing the Buoy so far from the rock, is that the rocky uneven bottom extends about 120 yards in the direction of the Buoy, and that the sea breaks so heavily on and near the rock in the S. W. monsoon, that the former Buoy was not visible for hours together."

Yesterday morning, at about six o'clock, the corpse of a newly born male child was found by the police, partially buried under a heap of rubbish, near Soottar Chawl. Enquiries being instituted immediately on the spot disclosed the fact that a young woman of the Maratha caste had been confined a few hours previously. On being questioned she admitted that the child was her's and that it was born alive; but that, in order to conceal its birth, she at once strangled it. The woman was at once committed to the care of the police. She has been for a considerable length of time separated from her husband, who is now absent from Bombay. The appearance of the child proved that it was killed within a very few minutes of its birth. An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Hewlett on view of the body, and after recording the above facts it was adjourned.

A Hindoo boy, fourteen years of age, was yesterday convicted at the Mazagon Police Court, of having rifled the pockets of a man who had left his clothes on the margin of a tank while bathing. It seemed that before getting into the water he had been imprudent enough to count the money in his purse while the prisoner was looking on, and he was still more imprudent in leaving the money within the boy's reach while he himself was in the tank bathing. The man was scarcely in the water before the lad stole the purse and its contents and ran off with them, closely pursued by their owner. On being overtaken the boy was made over to the custody of the police. He at once admitted the offence, and the purse and money were found upon his person. Before the magistrate he also pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

The Butchers Again.—A Mahomedan butcher named Mudar Ismail was yesterday brought up before L. Brown, Esq., charged with having openly exposed fo

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

sale, at Camateepoora, beef wholly unfit for human food. At the time he was apprehended he had in his possession a large basket full of beef, 25 or 30 lbs in weight. It was almost putrid, and utterly unfit for human consumption. The prisoner admitted that the beef was not of the best quality, or in the freshest condition, but declared it was such as would find ready buyers in the market. His Worship, remarking that there could not be buyers of such trash if there were no sellers, convicted the butcher, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment in the common jail with hard labour. Astonished at his sentence the accused offered to pay any amount of fine in lieu of imprisonment to which he had been sentenced, but the magistrate refused to commute or alter the sentence.

SERIOUS BUGGY ACCIDENT.—Ruttoo Sheba, a horsekeeper lately in the service of one Khemchund Motisha, who is now lying at the Jamsetjee Hospital in a state of great danger, yesterday made the following statement, to be used as a dying declaration in the event of his death. The statement was taken by F. L. Brown, Esq., who attended at the Hospital for that purpose:—

Declarant described himself as a horsekeeper, lately in the service of Khemchund Motisha; and his residence used to be in his master's stable. One afternoon, four or five days ago, he had occasion to go to the bazaar for some purpose of his own. He had scarcely left his door when he was suddenly run over by a gharry coming along the road at full speed. From this moment he remembered nothing, until a couple of hours afterwards he found himself lying in the hospital. He felt that his injuries had been so severe that there remained no hope of his recovery. "My life is going," he continued, "I believe I shall soon die. What I have said is the truth."

The accused, whose name is Noor Mahomed Hajee Mudar, is in custody. He was present when the above dying declaration was taken. He declined to ask questions.

A police havildar named Shaban Goolam Ali deposed yesterday at the Police Court, that he was present when the occurrence took place. It was on the Parell Road, near the cotton mill at Chinchpoogly. The prisoner's horse and buggy remained on the spot where the accident occurred. The prisoner himself was close by and at once gave himself up as the owner of the gharry which had done the mischief. He said that his horse was frisky, and suddenly getting beyond his control dashed among a number of gharries standing by the road side. He, the prisoner, had a child with him at the time of the accident. The prisoner's gharry had been smashed by the collision.

His Worship remanded the prisoner to jail.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th Dec. 1865.

OPEN 695½ MILES.

Coaching ... ... Rs.	75,827	0	6
Merchandize ... ... „	335,231	15	2
Total Rs...	411,058	15	8

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME.

THE performances at this favourite place of amusement are now drawing near a close, to-night and to-morrow night being the only performances which are to be given, on both of which occasions we trust the spirited proprietors will be gratified by the sight of full houses. The representation this evening is to be on a grand scale, and those who have not yet been to the Circus should not allow the present opportunity to slip. To-morrow evening the entertainment is for the benefit of *Little Tommy*, when a rich and varied programme will be brought forward. Tommy's wonderful performances will no doubt ensure him a well filled tent.

NEW CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS AT BEYT ISLAND.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following for general information:—

Translation of a "Yad" from His Highness the Gaekwar, dated 16th December 1865.

"The Resident has advised us not to charge both the (anchorage fee) and custom duty upon such cargoes as are imported by vessels into our harbour of Beyt, in Okhamundul, and which are not disposed of there, but reshipped and taken away to other bunders, saying that this measure would give us more profit than the present practice, by which both the aforesaid description of duties are levied.

"We accordingly agree to try this as an experimental measure for four years, during which period both these taxes shall be levied only upon such articles as may be imported into and sold off in Okhamundul but not on those which may be reshipped for other ports, upon which 'Khoonta' alone shall be charged, but if after the trial of four years this arrangement should not prove beneficial, we shall revert to the old custom, and impose both the taxes accordingly.

"The arragements which are now in force for vessels driven by stress of weather into Beyt harbour shall remain in force as heretofore."

GROUNDING OF THE SHIP "CITY OF MANCHESTER."

DECISION OF THE COURT.

PURSUANT to a Government resolution dated 4th December last, a Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of J. P. Bickersteth, Esq, Senior Magistrate, and Captain Blackmore, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court to deliver their decision as to the cause of the grounding of the ship *City of Manchester* on the edge of the South-west Prong, while entering the port of Bombay in the charge of Mr. W. Mather, third-class pilot. Mr. Bickersteth read the decision of the Court which is as follows:—The evidence taken upon the investigation into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the ship *City of Manchester*, shows that, about 6 P. M. on the 27th November last, she was boarded by Mr. William Mather, a certificated pilot for the port of Bombay. The ship was at the time about five or six miles to the north-west of the Outer Light Vessel, with a northerly wind, in eleven fathoms water; consequently in a fair berth for entering the harbour with a leading wind, and was going at a speed of about three knots an hour, with all sails set and under perfect control. On boarding, the pilot took charge of the ship and set the course of S. E. by E. ½ E. and so steered for about three quarters of an hour, when he hauled up E. ½ N. About fifteen minutes after this change in the ship's course, she struck upon the South West Prongs at the entrance of the harbour of Bombay. On striking, the helm was immediately put hard up, or to port, and the ship floating, her head paid off to S. S. E., and she gathered way and appears to have been in a position, in which she could have escaped further danger and entered the fairway into the harbour; but by a singular want of caution and judgment on the part of the pilot—which is the more extraordinary after the warning he had just received—he again brought the ship's head to S. E. or S. E. by S.; and, in a few minutes, she again struck and remained fast. The tide at this time (8 p. m.) was at the first-quarter ebb. The following compass bearings were then taken by the commander, chief officer, and pilot, viz., Colaba Light N. ¾ E.; Outer Floating Light S. by W.; and Inner Floating Light E. by N. ½ N. A kedge anchor was carried out astern, and all sail laid aback, to endeavour to steady her, and reduce her rolling motion; but owing to the falling tide, she could not then be got off. About 2 A. M. of the 28th November, the ship was boarded by the 1st and 2nd Assistant Masters Attendant, and all proper steps appear to have been taken to get her off; and between 4 and 5 A. M., the ship was again floated with the rising tide and drove off the reef (the wind at the time being N. N. E.;) and was brought into the harbour. No soundings were taken or tried after the pilot came on board; nor did he take any bearings when he hauled the ship up to E. ½ N., one set the course, which in a short time led to her striking on the Prongs. No blame appears to us to attach to the master, officers, or crew of the *City of Manchester*, and the ship seems to have been in efficient order and under perfect control. In our opinion, the accident is solely attributable to gross negligence or want of skill on the part of the pilot, and his utter want of attention, and even of the most ordinary caution in entering the port in the dark, with the dangerous reef known as the Prongs, in his immediate vicinity, without taking any proper bearings by which alone a correct estimate of the ship's position could have been obtained; or using the lead which, at the speed she was going, would we think have afforded sufficient indication of the danger, towards which the ship was being directed, to have enabled a prudent man to avoid it. The pilot is proved to have been perfectly sober; but it is almost incredible that a man in his position, and in possession of his sound senses, after the warning he had received by the ship's grounding the first time, should, when she was again afloat, and under control, have deliberately brought her head to the wind, and a second time run her ashore. The certificate, the ship's logs, and the chart were returned to the master of the *City of Manchester*, who was present to hear the decision, and the enquiry was then closed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH JAN.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ANOTHER UNLICENSED GROG SHOP.—Rustomjee Edaljee and Gocul Coobara were charged with keeping a house of public resort and entertainment, wherein liquors and refreshments are sold, without a license from the Commissioner of Police. This was the third offence of the defendants, and having pleaded guilty to the charge, they were fined Rs. 50 each.

AN INCORRIGIBLE ROGUE.—Visram Balloo was placed at the bar charged with stealing wearing apparel, the property of Dewjee Babajee. About 7 o'clock this morning, the prisoner was observed walking away with the clothes from the verandah of the prosecutor's house. He was followed by two servants and apprehended at a short distance. When made over to the police, the prisoner had a *dhotur* in his possession which the prosecutor recognised as his property. It appeared from official records that the prisoner had been confined six times in the House of Correction, and twelve times in the County Jail. His Worship sentenced him to hard labour in the House of Correction for four calendar months.

THE OLD COMPLAINT.—Thomas Foster, an articled seaman of the ship *Rock Light*, pleaded guilty to a charge of wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. He was sentenced to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for two weeks.

THE LATE ENGAGEMENT AT OKHAMUNDUL WITH THE WAGHEERS.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing the subjoined report of an engagement between a detachment of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Subedar Sunkur Patuck, and the rebels in Okhamundul.

Ranajee, who was killed in the encounter, was one of the most noted leaders of the outlaws; and the thanks and commendations of Government are due to Subedar Sunkur Patuck and the men under his command for the good service to the State secured by their prompt and brave conduct, and the Brigadier General is requested to convey the approbation of Government to the Subedar in any manner he deems most fitting.

From Lieutenant C. S. Lechmere, 18th Regiment N. I., to the Officer Commanding at Dwarka.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that Subedar Sunker Patuck, commanding the detachment here, gives the following account of yesterday's encounter with the outlaws:—"At about 1 P. M. yesterday I received information from the Thanadar at Gopee that a body of robbers were in the Dobla jungle, near Gopee, and to come without delay. I thereupon started, and came upon them about two o'clock: there were about 150, as far as I could make out. I had with me 42 non-commissioned rank and file. The Grassia of this place went with me (by name Kessree Sing). The outlaws, on our surprising them, rose up and appeared to be making off. I ordered the men to fire into them; a few shots were returned: but before we could reload they rushed upon us with their drawn swords. I ordered the men to fix bayonets and charge, driving them back into the thick jungle: we were in skirmishing order at the time. One of the outlaws, whose name I have since ascertained to be Ranajee, and who was one of their leaders, came at me, and, I having only the ordinary sword, he cut me across the face, and wounded me severely in the wrist; but, fortunately, Naik Surnam Sing, No. 4 Company, and Colour Havildar Khooshal Khan, No. 4 Company came to my rescue, bayoneted him, otherwise I should have lost my life. I was then carried to the rear, being disabled. We fought for two hours and a half, the outlaws being driven back into the thick jungle, where I did not think it prudent, to pursue them, on account of the weakness of my force. Mooloo, the chief of the outlaws, was present, but never came out of the thick jungle. We killed three of the outlaws, viz., Ranajee, Mooloo Waghur, Mooloo Sajun's son, and a Waghur of Burdea. I should fancy that some twenty or twenty-five were wounded, as I saw five or six fall on the first volley, who were carried away. Our loss in killed is as follows:—

"Naik Roopram Panday, No. 1 Company, Private Govind Lard, No. 1 Company, Private Luximon Bhoojbul, No. 1 Company.

"*Wounded.*—Subedar Sunkur Patuck, No. 3 Company, face and wrist (sword-cuts). Private Doorga Hulwaee, No. 3 Company, wrist (bullet). Private Dajee Gooreyker, No. 1 Company, hand (sword-cut), spent ball in knee.

"There are four muskets, four bayonets, one ramrod missing, also the ammunition off the body of one man killed. They have threatened to attack them here, so I will keep my party here until further orders. I have sent down to Captain Jones to be on the look-out, as they say they will be off to the Drewar jungles to get rid of their wounded."

From the Brigadier General Commanding N. D. A., to the Adjutant General of the Army, Poona.

SIR,—I beg to annex a report from Subedar Sunker Patuck, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., commanding at Poseetra, to Lieutenant Lechmere, 18th Regiment, regarding an engagement between the Subedar's party and the rebels in Okhamundul on the 9th instant. Lieutenant Colonel Whitehill, in transmitting it, submits for favourable consideration the conduct of the Subedar and all his party on the occasion, and I beg to add my concurrence in Colonel Whitehill's views of the spirited affair which appears to me to reflect much credit on the Native Officer and his men. Lieutenant Colonel Whitehill adds—"It will be seen that with 42 men (the Subedar included) they attacked a body of 150 outlaws (all well armed and desperate characters), which I have since ascertained to be the correct numbers, and in a very strong position in dense jungle. The determination of the attack seems deserving of every praise, and the discretion exercised by the Subedar in not allowing his men to enter the thick jungle on account of the weakness of his party, appears to merit great credit. This success has been attended with heavy loss on our side, whilst the outlaws have suffered still more severely, and amongst their losses is one of the most formidable of the outlaws, Ranajee by name. I have furnished Colonel Wallace, the Resident at Baroda, with a copy of this report, and he coincides with me in the importance of the service performed by the detachment, especially by the destruction of Ranajee. Lieut. Gatacre, whom I deputed to bring in the wounded men, arrived last night, and I am happy to say that the cases are pronounced by the Medical Officer to be likely to yield favourably to medical treatment. A Casualty Return is attached.—I have the honour to be, &c.

C. STAVELEY, Brigadier General,
Commanding N. D. A.

Head Quarters N. D. Army, Camp Baroda,
19th November 1865.

KILLED.—Roopram Panday, Naik 1st Company, bullet in the waist above the loins, and sword-cut across the neck. Luximon Bhoojbul, Private 1st Company, sword cut-across the head. Govind Lard, Private 1st Company, sword-cut across the neck.

WOUNDED.—Sunkhur Patuck, Subedar 3rd Company, sword cuts of scalp and arm—severe. Doorga Hulwaee, Private 3rd Company, gun-shot wound of forearm—severe. Dajee Goorekur, Private 1st Company, sword cut of thumb, and graze of gun-shot below the knee—slight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTENSIVE GALE.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

SIR,—On the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th December a large portion of the Atlantic Ocean was swept by a heavy gale.

On the 10th and 11th, it blew over Mexico, Cuba, and across the Atlantic to the Bay of Biscay.

On the 11th and 12th, over Central America, the West Indies, Portugal, Spain, and Straits of Gibraltar.

On the 12th and 13th, over the Southern Coasts of Spain, Straits of Gibraltar and Mediterranean Sea, and was severe in *those* localities.

W.

WEATHER PROGNOSTICS.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

SIR,—On the 23rd December, a gale will sweep over Ceylon and Southern India up to Madras. By the 24th this gale will travel up to the head of the Bay of Bengal. It will also on the same days blow over Bab-el-mandeb Straits; and over the Arabian Sea as far up as Bombay (on the 24th.)

W.

19th December.

FORECASTS FOR JANUARY 1866.

Punjab.—1st, *2nd*, 5th, 6th, *7th*, *8th*, 9th, 11th, 30th.

N. W. P. (W.)—2nd, 3rd, 6th, *7th*, *8th*, 9th, 11th, 30th.

N. W. P. (E.) West half.—3rd, 6th, *7th*, *8th*, 9th, 11th, 30th, 31st.

Ditto, East half.—3rd, 6th, *7th*, *8th*, 9th, 11th, *21st*, *22nd*, *30th*, 31st.

Bengal.—3rd, 6th, *7th*, *8th*, 9th, 11th, 21st, *22nd*, *30th*, *31st*.

The *plain* figures show the dates of *desultory* disturbance. Ditto of *threatening weather* and are not therefore of much account. The figures in *italics* show days of *general* disturbance. The *7th*, *8th*, *21st*, and *22nd* January will, whenever mentioned, be days of heavy disturbance.

Note.—The Punjab above is bounded on the East by the 75° of longitude; N. W. P. (W.) by th 80°; N. W. P. (E.) by the 85° of longitude and Bengal by the 90°. In other words each area covers 5° of longitude, and although not geographically correct, has been so fixed for the purposes of calculation.

W.

19th December.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, &c.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—The "Mortuary Register," published weekly in your paper, exhibits an extraordinary number of deaths from the above causes. On behalf of the public of Madras I ask you to allow me a corner in your widely read journal to assure your readers that they have, at their doors, a sovereign remedy for these direful complaints, in the form of Hankin's "Tincture of Omum," which is sold in phials containing about 24 teaspoonsful each, for one rupee—and as a teaspoonful is a dose for a grown up person, it will be seen that each dose costs about *eight pies*.

This remedy was first discovered in 1852, has since that time effected most wonderful cures in severe cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and vomiting *from whatever causes*. The late Doctor Foster, who tried it at Rajahmundry in 1856-57, was so forcibly impressed with its admirable qualities, that he was on the point of bringing it to the notice of the Medical Board; and he would have done so had he been spared. It has only lately been introduced into Madras, and there are already many people here, who having had the good fortune to try it, can testify to the extraordinary cures it has effected in their households. If the public were to make use of it more generally I feel confident that, under God's Providence, many of the deaths which now occur weekly, and much of the suffering which those endure who linger under these painful complaints, would be avoided.

The proper way to use this remedy is as follows—As soon as a person finds himself attacked with looseness, or vomiting, he should put a teaspoonful of the Tincture into a wine glass, to which he should add just so much water as to enable him to drink it off comfortably, *as the stronger it is taken the better*. He should then watch its effects, and if in the case of vomiting, he should throw it up, the does should be repeated till it is retained on the stomach. In most cases one or two doses will check the vomiting, but sometimes it may be found necessary to take it as many as six, or eight times. It can do no harm, however, for it can be safely administered to infants under one month. In cases of looseness, the sufferer should take the first teaspoonful as above, and, unless the symptoms are very severe, and the evacuation very frequent, he need not take another dose till the lapse of one hour; and so on, till the complaint is checked, which sometimes happens with the first dose, and seldom extends to the sixth. In cases of settled dysentery, the treatment is different, for the doses as above stated should be taken only morning, noon, and night, till the symptoms are checked, which occurs generally from the third to the fifth day, taking care that the food is light, and abstaining from meat and stimulants as much as possible—a milk diet is much recommended during this treatment. The "Tincture of Omum" should always be taken as strong as the patient can bear it, and this is the main advantage it possesses over the much used "Omum Water." To little children who take it by drops, as directed on the labels which accompany each phial, it should be given weak, and it is preferable to dilute it with the *Mother's Milk.*

PHILANTHROPIST.

Madras, 28th Dec.

SIND.

THE WEATHER.—The past two days have been unpleasantly chilly from the clouded state of the sky, a bleak north-east wind, and occasional drizzling rain. The showers on Thursday night were rather heavy, however.—*Sindian, Dec.* 30.

MASONIC.—Yesterday the Free Masons of Kotree opened their new Hall with the customary ceremonials. A number of the craft went up from Kurrachee to assist. A private telegram informs us that at noon they marched out in procession to the music of the Band of the 2nd Beloochees, and made a fine appearance. In the evening "Lodge Industry" held its half yearly banquet in the Masonic Hall. We are glad to hear that active steps are about being taken to build a new Hall in Kurrachee on the site at present occupied by the old building. It is proposed to invite all the members of the Fraternity in the place to co-operate in the erection of the contemplated edifice which, no doubt, will prove an ornament to the station.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The *Beaumaris Castle* from England arrived on Wednesday with the following detail of troops:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
21st Hussars	1	1	0
42nd Foot	80	2	4
51st	1	0	0
79th	51	8	14
82nd	2	2	6
90th	155	10	14
93rd	1	1	2
95th	26	10	11
101st	34	5	9
3rd Battalion Rifle B.	2	2	6

Captain Green, 42nd Highlanders, came in command; the other officers being Captain Jervis, 101st R. B. Fusiliers; Captain Lawrence, 90th L. I.; Ensigns Randle and Free, 101st; Ensigns Warren and Hulse, 42nd; Ensign Lane, 82nd Regiment; and Assistant Surgeon Thornhill, in Medical charge.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE learn that Mr. Stanton Whitney has been elected a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in the room of Mr. Eldridge, who has gone home.—*Englishman, Dec.* 29.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting yesterday, increased the rates of interest and discount two per cent. all round. Since the last return was published, the advances of the Bank have increased twenty-seven lacs; deposits have decreased eighty-two lacs, and cash one hundred and seven lacs. This has been an extraordinary strain for the Bank to bear. Money is in very active demand still, and high rates may be expected for a considerable time to come.—*Id.*

THE guardians of the Heetumpore minor, we hear, are about to prefer an appeal to the Home Government against the recent proceedings of the Viceroy in rejecting their petition.—*Hurkaru, December* 29.

IN regard to the distress prevailing in Diamond Harbour and the Southern districts, we find that the Magistrate of Midnapore has in hands certain sums received on account of contributions to the Cyclone Relief Fund, aggregating Rupees 1,200; and this amount might, we think, be judiciously spent in relieving the distress.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BRIGADIER General Rainer has been appointed to the command of the Peshawur Division. We entirely concur in all that our Allahabad correspondent and our contemporary say about him, and consider the selection to the post of honour, as it may be called, a most excellent one.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 30.

A VERY distressing accident, followed by fatal results, occurred at Sehore on the 20th instant. Mr. Pierce, Head Clerk of the Bhopal Agency, accidentally shot himself through the stomach while out at a pic-nic party.—*Id.*

A LETTER from Oudh describes the accidental death of a distinguished native officer, Sirdar Bahadoor Jey Sing, late of the 5th P. C. A mare he was riding ran away and came in contact with the trunk of a tree, the rider's skull was fractured, and he died instantaneously. The deceased chief fought at Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow.—*Id.*

PESHAWUR, 23*rd December.*—"Sirdars Mahomed Uslum Khan and Mahomed Hoosain went to pay a visit to the Commissioner of Peshawur yesterday, and then, accompanied by sixty sowars, left for Khyber. It is said about four hundred sepoys are waiting for the Sirdars at Jumrood, to escort them towards Jellalabad."—*Peshawur Correspondent, Delhi Gazette.*

OORAI, BUNDELKUND, 21*st December.*—"At 9-45 P. M. on the 14th instant as I was about to retire to rest, I was startled by a most brilliant light which suddenly illumined the heavens and lighted up the whole house. I thought it was lightning. It was a lovely clear starlight night, not a cloud to be seen. Whilst we looked around our attention was arrested by a low rumbling sound as of distant thunder, which appeared to come nearer and nearer and then recede, but it lasted too long for thunder and there were no clouds. It couldn't have been an earthquake as everything was quiet and still, saving the low rumbling noise. A native standing close by told me he had seen a meteor which had travelled from east to west. Could the noise have been made by an aerolite, and was the meteor seen elsewhere?"—*Bundelkund, Correpondent Delhi Gazette.*

CABOOL.

ON the 9th December a news-letter was received from the camp of Sirdar Mohamed Shureef Khan, at Serai Khooja. It said "Sirdar Shureef Khan, with one hundred sowars, has gone to the camp of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, the son of Ufzul Khan, to have matters settled amicably if possible." Shureef Khan was received very honourably by Ubdoolraham Khan, and by all the Khans of the Toorkistan army. The Fataha has been read on account of the death of the late Sirdar Ameen Khan. On the 10th, about two o'clock, two sowars, with an express from Sirdars Shurreef Khan, Futteh Mohamed Khan and Jellal-ood-deen Khan, arrived from their camp in Kohistan. The letter was as follows—"We have explained everything on the part of Ameer Shere Allee Khan to Sirdars Ubdoolrahman and Auzim Khan, and have advised them strongly to agree to the Ameer's proposals but to no propose, as they say that they will not return to Toorkistan until Sirdars Ufzul Khan, Shanawaz Khan, Wully Mohamed Khan, and Surwur Khan, be released from prison, and their own terms be accepted by the Ameer Shere Allee Khan. The leading item of their proposals is that Cabool should be surrendered to them and Heerat be retained by Shere Allee Khan. We have written all particulars direct to the Ameer at Candahar. Please let us know how to proceed for the future." On the receipt of the above letter Sirdar Ibraheem Khan became quite perplexed as to what should be done, and forwarded the letter in original to the Ameer. On 11th the following urzee from Shahmurd Khan, Hakim of Jellalabad, was received to-day by Sirdar Ibraheem Khan: "Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, the son of Ufzul Khan, has written to me not to pay the revenue of the Jellalabad district to the Ameer and to consider him, Ubdoolrahman Khan, future master of the territory. As I have not troops enough to oppose Ubdoolrahman Khan, please send me a force and let me know how to act in case the Toorkistan troops arrive here." On the perusal of the above letter Ibraheem Khan ordered a letter to be written and sent to Shahmurd Khan, telling him to do as he thought proper as he could not spare any troops from Cabool. On the 12th Sirdar Ibraheem Khan having sent for Meer Hajee Sahib and other Caboolee and Kazulbaushee Khans to a council, asked their advice as to how to settle with Sirdars Ubdoolrahman Khan and Auzim Khan, who had refused to agree to the terms proposed by Ameer Shere Allee Khan through Sirdar Shurreef Khan. "Really we don't know what to say on the subject," replied the Hajee Sahib and the other chiefs conjointly. "Here Ubdoolrahman Khan, the son of Ufzul Khan, with the Toorkistan Army, is at the gates of Cabool, and there the Ameer's troops are quite dissatisfied with their position. Under these circumstances, we would not advise you to oppose Ubdoolrahman Khan. As for fortifying the Bala Hissar, we hope you will never think of that, because if you shut yourself up in the Bala Hissar the whole city of Cabool will be destroyed and plundered by the Toorkistan troops. On the 13th the following letter was received from Sirdar Shurreef Khan by Ibraheem Khan:—"The officers of my troops have openly refused to fight against the Toorkistan troops, while the Kazulbaush and Caboolees declare they will fight to the death. I am going to engage Abdoolrahman Khan to-morrow. Please be very careful of the Bala Hissar." On the persual of the above Ibraheem Khan sent General Shaikh Meer Khan, and told him what Shurreef Khan had written to him. Every precaution was ordered to be taken in the Bala Hissar. Early on the 14th all the gates of the streets of Cabool were closed, and great excitement prevailed in the city. Noise and confusion was heard everywhere. The gates of the Bala Hissar were secured. The officers of the troops in the garrison of Cabool waited upon Sirdar Ibraheem Khan and informed him of what was going on in the city. Ibraheem Khan became confused when he heard from General Shaikh Meer Khan, that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, on ordering his troops to get themselves ready for action, was taken prisoner by them on the previous night, and that the Candahar troops had gone over bodily to Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan and had made over to him Sirdar Shurreef Khan as prisoner. A portion of the Ameer's troops, under Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, it is said, has fled to Beebee Maro. On this Ibraheem Khan ordered Meer Heider, the nephew of Sheik Meer, to march with four hundred sepoys and join Futteh Mahomed Khan at Beebee Maro. The above arrangement was scarcely completed, when news was received to the effect that Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan with his troops had pursued Futteh Mohamed Khan and had arrived at Kotul Rae Meenar. Letters were afterwards received from Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan by all the Chiefs and Khans of Cabool, requesting them not to be alarmed on any account, as he, Auzim Khan, would pay them handsome compensation for any loss which they may sustain by the entry of the Toorkistan troops. On the 15th after the usual Friday prayer, that is about two o'clock, a fight took place to-day between the troops of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, the son of Ufzul Khan, and those of Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, at Beebee Maro, about one and half coss from Cabool, and as Futteh Mohamed Khan had very few troops he was compelled to retreat to Cabool. The moment Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan went and took refuge in the Bala Hissar, Sirdar Ibraheem Khan, with General Shaikh Meer and two hundred sowars, fled from Cabool by the Shah Shaheed gate. As it was after sunset when Ibraheem Khan fled, no one can say where he has gone. The Toorkistan troops commenced plundering the forts situated at Beebee Maro, when Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan ordered them to desist and not to molest any one. All the Khans and Chiefs of Cabool went to pay their respects to Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, the son of Ufzul Khan, at Beebee Maro, and were received there with great kindness. Beebee Maro is the place where the British cantonment was at one time.—*Delhi Gazette, December* 30.

THE COTTON CROP IN SIND.

(*From the Sindian, Dec.* 13.)

FROM a detailed statement of the extent of Cotton cultivation in Sind during the year 1864-65 we find that the total area amounts to 89,184 acres, with an estimated yield of 1,04,960 maunds of cleaned Cotton. This area is 28,478 acres in excess of the previous year's, the particulars of the increase being as follows:—

	Acres	G.	A.
Kurrachee	3,871	18	15
Hydrabad	6,798	21	0
Shikarpore	14,918	32	0
Frontier	1,502	13	0
Thurr and Parkur	1,345	22	0

There is an increase of over 50 acres planted with foreign Cotton, the only towns in which this description of the staple has been introduced being Johee, Sacra and Mulleer, all in the Kurrachee Collector ate; the greatest extent (68 acres) being at Mulleer, where the foreign plant appears to have taken almost wholly the place of the native. The largest increase in the Kurrachee Collectorate occurs at Johee where it amounts to 2,893 acres. The total yield of cleaned Cotton in the Collectorate, from 5,638 acres, is estimated at 3,063 maunds. In the Hydrabad districts the area is 38,486 acres with an estimated yield of 67,734 maunds of cleaned Cotton; Shikarpore, 40,752 acres and 30,654 maunds; Thurr and Parkur, 2,232 acres and 2,559 maunds; and Upper Sind 2,074 acres and 1,039 maunds. The average yield per acre taken for the whole Province is estimated at a trifle more than one maund and twelve chittacks,—a satisfactory result when compared with the average obtained in other parts of India. The total yield of the raw material is estimated at 3,61,353 maunds.

CHINA.

GENERAL RESUME.

(*From the Overland Trade Report, Dec.* 15.)

THE French mail steamer *Tigre* arrived on the 4th instant with the Marseilles mails of 19th October, (46 days from Marseilles) bringing intelligence of the break-down of the *Behar* in Malacca Straits whilst en route to China with the London mails of 10th October. The *Behar* had been towed to Penang by one of the P. & O. Co.'s homeward bound boats, and her mails had been sent to Singapore by one of the steamers of the Straits Government. They were there put on board the *Tigre* and duly brought on to this.

The *Clan Alpine* came into port on the evening of the 7th inst., having been detained outside for a couple of days. She left Calcutta on the 20th ulto., and brought telegraphic intelligence thence from London down to 4th November. The *Lightning* arrived subsequently but brought nothing later.

The English mail steamer *Ottawa* arrived on the 12th inst. with the London mails of the 26th October, (47 days from London). This long passage is accounted for partly by the *Golconda* which conveyed the mails from Suez to Galle, having a foul bottom in consequence of being laid up in the Red Sea waiting for broken machinery to be replaced, and partly from the *Ottawa* having to tow the *Behar* from Penang to Singapore. The *Ottawa* brought up the *Behar's* passengers and parcels.

This conveyance, the *Singapore*, is a coast boat, and is despatched with the mails in the expectation of finding the *Behar* ready for service at Singapore: in which case the mails &c. will be transhipped to the *Behar*, and the *Singapore* will return with the *Behar's* cargo. If not, the *Singapore* will take the mails on.

This publication was last issued on 1st instant, for transmission per *Salsette* despatched with the mails on that date The intelligence then transmitted may be thus summarised. The Nein-fei, as the Northern Banditti are termed, appeared to be still in force, causing the Imperial Government much uneasiness. A number of appointments had been made in consequence by the Peking cabinet which had been annulled by Tseng-kwo-fan, whose whereabout and late doings appeared to be involved in mystery. Some remarks were ventured upon relative to the suspected ambitious designs of that magnate, and it was made to appear that he represented the Chinese anti-foreign elements in the state. It was also shown that he had so far succeeded in his designs as to have caused the present dynasty to renounce the last token of conquest, by issuing a decree ordering all the Tartar garrisons stationed in different parts of the Empire to mingle with people. It was set forth that foreign political affairs might be disturbed in consequence of the aggrandisement of Tseng-kwo-fan, just at the juncture when Sir Rutherford Alcock would assume charge of the British Legation, because it was judged from the Minister's antecedents that he took a very different view of affairs to that adopted by his predecessor, and that he would never submit to the Chinese government ignorance their duties and their responsibilities in the manner they had been allowed to do. But it was submitted;—that as Sir Rutherford was most willing to concede to the Chinese every international right they could with reason claim, and to enforce a much more rigid observance of the treaty as it bore on the control of British subjects than had ever yet been attempted—the probability was that he and Tseng might place foreign relations on a more satisfactory footing than they had ever yet been, inasmuch as Tseng's anti-foreign propensities were directed against foreign encroachment, not towards foreign exclusion, and it cannot be denied that he has just cause of complaint in the existence of the very abuses which Sir Rutherford Alcock desires to remove.

It was very plainly set forth, that foreign relations with China could never be placed on a proper footing, until the freebooting, the piracy, the rowdyism, and the manstealing atrocities which have prevailed and still continue, are put a stop to. These made the foreign element unpopular in China, and it was stated that in this respect Macao was an eyesore and a disgrace to Christianity and to Western civilisation.

It was further adduced that the Mandarins had clearly been made amenable to good advice and to enlightened views—for that in anticipation of the coming of Sir Rutherford Alcock, they had voluntarily performed a number of acts which had hitherto been pressed upon their notice but in vain. It was conjectured that the relative positions of the British and Chinese governments might undergo a change in consequence of the liquidation in full of the indemnity stipulated in the Treaty, which has now taken place. This will place at the disposal of the Chinese their full Customs revenue and will represent a strong stake in the continuance of amicable relations; whilst the British government, knowing where to obtain payment for the expense of any hostile demonstrations which the Chinese may drive them to, will be the more apt to insist on the full performance of treaty rights.

The commercial news was satisfactory. Cotton goods still maintained a high standard of value. Exchange tended up. The native Cotton crop had failed, and shipping was very prostrate.

From Japan the intelligence ran that the expedition to Hiogo had failed, and that the fleet was about to return to Yokohama, their to wait fresh orders from England. The commercial and the general intelligence were quite satisfactory. An aggravated case of the failure of justice at the United States Consulate, Yokohama, was referred to and descanted upon.

The fortnight which has since elapsed has again been tolerably prolific in political events. These corroborate to a certain extent the remarks of which the above precis is a summary, although on certain points they present features which may give rise to a difference of opinion.

The Prince of Kung has been reinstated in all the offices of which he was some time since unjustly deprived. His position at present partakes of the office of both Regent and Prime Minister. Of his entire loyalty there is no question, but serious doubts may be entertained as to his real views on foreign affairs. His elevation may have for its object the possession of a powerful position from which to negociate with the Foreign Ministers—or it may be meant as a counterpoise to the growing influence of Tseng-kwo-fan—or it may have both objects in view.

The latest intelligence regarding Tseng is both alarming and inexplicable. He is said to have been defeated by the Nien-fei, and to be compelled to make a rapid retrograde movement towards the Yellow river The banditti are said to interrupt his communication, and to make his position rather critical.

These Nien-fei are reported to be collecting in large numbers in the provinces of Shantung and Honam, causing infinite calamity to the people and the total annihilation of trade. That they are banditti of a low stamp there is no doubt, but it is very strange how carefully they abstain from giving cause of offence to foreigners. It would certainly seem that they are acquainted with the *modus operandi* pursued by the British towards the Taipings, regarding which insurgents, nothing has been heard since last mail—neither have any tidings been published relative to the Mahomedan rebels.

It would appear likely that complications may arise between the Imperial Government and the Emperor of the French on the subject of propagandism. The latter are probably unreasonable and aggressive on the point—for instance, they appropriated to themselves the whole site of the Governor General's Yamun at Canton and are building thereupon a large ecclesiastical establishment. Prior to the treaty between France and China, French Roman Catholic Missionaries had penetrated to many parts of the Empire, and in many cases had been driven away after establishing mission. The French Treaty secures all the rights of property that these missionaries can establish, and some of these rights the Provincial authorities, in several cases, avoid to grant. Furthermore, in the Province of Szechuen, the nursery of propagandism, some outrages have lately occurred of a serious nature directed against the missionaries. Viewing the subject in all its bearings, it is probable the French government will take prompt action in the matter. In their political relations with the Chinese, the French are certainly observing the utmost good faith and consideration.

The ex-Footai Li, has received a rebuff from the Imperial Cabinet on the ground of his presuming too much on his position as Governor General of the Two Kiang in his correspondence. The meaning doubtless is that he has been over-zealous and been giving some good advice.

It appears that Sir Rutherford Alcock only means to stop in China for one year. Sir Harry Parkes is named as his successor in circles likely to be well informed— but Mr. Wade, the Chinese Secretary, returns to England in the spring, doubtless for the purpose of urging his claim to the post. Mr. Wade is of the Mandarin worshipping school, Sir Harry Parkes is of the same school as Sir R. Alcock.

There appears to be strong grounds for the belief that a cordial understanding exists between Sir Rutherford Alcock and Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, who it is well known has great influence with the Mandarins—in fact he is admitted to the Councils of Prince Kung. Mr. Hart is a well paid and a most faithful servant. He will support the Mandarins in their rights, but not in their pretensions. He knows well that a full admittance and observance of their rights, is the only basis on which permanent and satisfactory foreign relations can rest. Concessions unasked for continue to be made, proving that the necessity of a more enlightened policy is well understood.

The decree referred to in last report relative to the opening of Chao-Chow on terms of the Treaty, is declared never to have appeared in the *Peking Gazette*. It is difficult to believe that the document is spurious—for two of H. M. Consuls (one a Chinese scholar) visited the place in company with the authorities, and met with very bad treatment from the people. The inhabitants of this place would seem to be the remnant of the Canton braves. Whether it would be politic or not in the British government to administer the same treatment towards them is a matter which all depends on circumstances. It is a dangerous principle to allow the repellence and sovereignty of the people to be pleaded successfully for the withholding of treaty rights.

But with respect to these gratuitous concessions, a noteworthy circumstance has occurred. Since the conclusion of the last treaties, the confiscation of goods for alleged violations of the Customs laws has been regulated on a most objectionable system, which assuredly was not only sanctioned but devised by the ex-Minister for Great Britain. The seizing officers confiscated the goods without form of trial or condemnation, doubtless participating, notwithstanding all said to the contrary, in the proceeds of sale. A mixed Court has now been arranged for the adjudication of such cases. The particulars will be found detailed further on. Considering the concessions already admitted, by way of precedents, the new arrangement is very satisfactory—because the ultimate decision of all doubtful cases, will be left with the Minister of Peking—who it is to be fervently hoped will not again be personally inimical to his countrymen.

A curious case will be found under the head of *News from the North*, touching upon French Rowdyism. Three features crop out prominently—one the praiseworthy conduct of the French Consular authorities at Amoy and Shanghai;—one, the inapplicability of French law to present circumstances; the other, the feasibility of filibusters obtaining a footing on Formosa—which island, by the way, it is said to be the intention of the Prussians to appropriate.

The rumour repeated in the last issue of this Report, to the effect that the Chinese Maritime Customs were to be relieved of the foreign element at the end of the present China year, is generally discredited. The fact probably is, that Tseng-kwo-fan will so have it if he can, whilst the Peking cabinet may be of another way of thinking. All depends therefore on the question of his potency, but it should be added, if the step be taken it will cause much surprise.

The unbecoming spectacle of justice being outraged at the U. S. Consulate, Yokohama, is concluded. The case appears so incredible that it is deemed necessary to append a full report of it.

Piracy on the Coast still fructifies, and foreign vessels continue to fall victims. The evil must, as usual, succumb to the pressure applied, and it is to be hoped that humanity and common sense will now dictate the necessity of eradicating it, by keeping it permanently under, until the present generation of those who have followed it from their cradles shall have passed away.

Exchange is fully maintained—the markets for Cotton goods have not been so brisk as expected. Cotton has fallen. The market for Opium is much excited. The supply of shipping at Shanghai is falling low, but no lucrative employment is offering. The season for exports is on the wane. Coals are becoming scarce and dear.

The report transmitted last mail of the failure of negociations at Hioto by the Ministers of England, France, and the Netherlands, was absolutely untrue. The expedition succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The prospects in Japan are brighter than they ever were.

The commercial and general intelligence from that country are also quite as good as there is any valid reason to expect.

PIRACY.

THE *Bentinck*, James Thomas, master, put back, having been surprised by pirates, in Chino bay, on the morning of Saturday, 9th December, with loss of two men, portion of the cargo, master's and crew's effects, ship's stores, furniture, &c. On the morning of Monday, 4th, sailed from Hongkong bound to Ningpo, with a general cargo, and crew consisting of 14 men, all went well, and on Friday evening the 8th instant, being in with Chino bay, and blowing a fresh increasing gale from E. to N. I considered it would be advantageous, to the progress to the passage to anchor in the said Chino bay, till 3 or 4 o'clock the following morning, accordingly came to in 6 fathoms. At 5.15 P. M., set the regular watch with orders to call all hands if any suspicious craft were approaching the ship. At 2.15 A. M. (Saturday) the second mate called all hands saying there was a junk apparently coming alongside. We all got on deck almost immediately, but in a moment the junk sheered up on the port quarter, having stink-pots and firing pistols shots on board as she ranged alongside. I saw some of the men run to the fire-arms a few of which were on deck, but as some of the pirates were by that time on board, I ordered them (my crew) not to fire a shot, but to get down below immediately as I considered it then the only chance for their lives. We then all made below, the deck being by that time covered with pirates, I called to those nearest me to get in the lazarette, and one man and myself got down, by this time the pistol shots were firing down the cabin, and pirates had possession of the ship, they then began to call out for the captain. The chief mate came in the lazarette at this time, and immediately after him what appeared the leader of the gang, he called to me to come up, but I levelled a revolver at him, at the sight of which he jumped up quick himself, a second shortly after came below the scuttle, but he went up rather quicker than the first. I did not fire at either of those men, as the mate and man that were with him and myself, were certain that if I did it would be a signal for the murder of all the crew. I finally agreed to come up unarmed and at their mercy, the mate to pass the pistol to the Chinese afterwards. I considered throughout the entire affair (that my death was certain,) but I now believe through my sparing their leader, the crew that I have now on board and myself were spared our lives.

On their getting hold of me, the apparent leader ordered me to show him where the opium and 2,000 dollars were stowed (as we had neither, I could not tell him) he persisted that we had as he had information from Canton that it was put on board. In the meantime they were rifling every place on board the ship, breaking the hatches open, &c., and dragging me with them, with continual threats of being shot &c. As day was breaking they all at once at a signal left the ship, leaving me in the main hold. I extinguished all the lights they had been using, and watched the junk leave the ship. I then got on deck, and with the second mate, began to muster the men. When we found two missing, viz., James Collier (A.B.) and William Tally (A.B.) and consider they must have been chased over the bows and shot in the water. All the remainder of the crew were unhurt, myself being the only one with either marks or bruises. The pirates had robbed the vessel of a portion of the cargo, ship's stores, and furniture, and crew's and master's effects and breaking the cabin lockers and doors, and rifling the cabin of everything of value.

(*From the Overland China Mail, Dec.* 15.)

H. M. S. *Rattler*, with the gun-boat *Bouncer* in tow, left Nagasaki on the 5th of December. They encountered very heavy winds; and on the 8th, during the night, the tow rope broke; and at 2.50 A. M. on the day following, the vessels came in collision, the *Rattler* striking the *Bouncer* upon her port bow, carrying away the latter vessel's fore and mizen masts, the cook's galley, bulwarks, boats, guns, and causing much further damage. The gun-boat beginning to make a good deal of water, she would very soon have sunk, had not the *Rattler's* boats come to her assistance. It being very rough weather at the time, and the vessel being in much danger, it was thought advisable to ask for volunteers from either of the vessels to go on board of her and endeavour, with the assistance of the *Rattler*, to get her into port. The whole of the gallant crew of the *Bouncer* immediately responded to the call, and by their arduous exertions managed to keep the vessel from sinking. From her general appearance, she seems totally unfit for further service. She is to be paid off, and we should fancy broken up.

Piracy still seems to thrive, another case falling to be reported this mail. We would also direct the attention of those interested to the facts elsewhere noted and commented upon, viz., that a gentleman has been murdered by thieves in his own bedroom in this Colony, and that no trace whatever has been found of the burglars.

JAPAN.

(*From the Japan Herald Market Report, Dec.* 1.)

THE importance of the events that have culminated in Japan during the past fortnight cannot be over estimated. The ratification by the Mikado, of the Treaties entered into between the Tycoon and foreign governments, is the greatest stride towards progressive, pleasant and profitable intercourse between Japan and other countries that has yet been taken. It admits Japan once and for all into the comity of nations, and it renders the universal progress of the country and people certain. It has been the one policy that we have upheld as taking precedence of all others, inasmuch as nothing was legal and nothing stable without it. It relieves the Tycoon from a responsibility he found it had to endure, and smooths the way for reforms, both large and small, to an extent that few would realize. It makes foreigners friends, where hitherto naught but the most bitter animosity existed; and as any Daimio hostile to foreigners would show disrespect to the Mikado, the son of the Gods, the poor wretched ronin who may have, up to this time, imagined himself a patriot if he rid his country of even one barbarian, will be without protection or chance of escape. But there is more than this. All the internal troubles engendered in Japan by the presence of foreigners, at once ceases; and even the great quarrel between the Tycoon and Choshiu is rendered easy of settlement. This latter, we confess, we consider a non-sequitur, but we have high authority for asserting it as a result, and leave the why and wherefore to the opposing parties to reason among themselves. The real power of the Tycoon will now again be acknowledged throughout Japan. For the last six years, it has been called in question, [illegible] openly denied, and that by some of the greatest princes [illegible] and but the one cause was the Mikado's disapproval of this action with regard to foreigners. The cause being removed, the effect will immediately cease. The Daimios [illegible] traded with foreigners, hitherto, have been looked upon [illegible] the Mikado's party as so many smugglers and [illegible] of the law; but now, not only is the stigma removed, [illegible] who have hitherto held back, will hasten to avail themselves of those operations, which they have perceived to be so profitable and beneficial to all who have already engaged in them. Virtually Japan is now opened. It is true that Hiogo will not be actually a place of residence for foreigners for two years more; but it is as certain as the existence of cupidity in the human breast, that at no distant day, we shall experience in each of the open ports, but especially at Nagasaki and Yokohama, a very large increase of business. Those Daimios, who a month back, looked on such a thing as the Mikado's sanction as an utter impossibility, and who, consequently, would have scoted the notion of any dealings with foreigners as unpatriotic and iniquitous, will, ere another month, we dare assert, be in full pursuit of all the advantages they have been debarred from. It only remains now for foreigners to play their part well and honourably. When the Japanese see that they have entertained a mistaken notion respecting us:—that a man amongst us, who is not upright in word and deed, is held in contempt and universally reprobated and avoided: that in our dealings with them, an example of straight-forward conscientious integrity is exhibited, and that our superior knowledge is not used to overreach them, they will gradually lose the suspicions they have been educated in—and an intercourse free and liberal throughout the length and breadth of the land will undoubtedly be the ultimate product of last month's diplomacy. A brief account of the negotiations, and of the struggle they excited, will enable our readers to judge whether there was any treaty at all (*in fact*) before the sanction was so laboriously obtained from the Mikado.

We are enabled to give the following succinct account, from an unquestionable source:—

The Tycoon and his government had information (more or less) of the intention of the foreign representatives to visit Osaka.

On the arrival of the fleet, the Tycoon was at Kioto awaiting the final orders of the Mikado respecting Nagato. On the very day on which the foreign ships dropped anchor off Hiogo, he received a *djeen baori* (war-dress) and a *tatchi* (war sword.)

The foreign ministers at once sent officers to Osaka to take to the Gorojio letters in which was stated requirements of the treaty powers:—viz.,

1st—The ratification of the treaties by the Mikado.
2nd—The opening of Hiogo.
3—The revision of the tariff.

Two or three days afterwards the members of the Gorojio came themselves to Hiogo, and had an interview with our ministers. After relating what had been done to induce the Mikado to sanction the treaties, after having repeatedly asserted that *without this sanction the execution of the treaties was almost impossible*, they added the declaration that the question was a very dangerous one, on account of the hostile feelings entertained by many towards foreigners. At the close of a very long conference, the Gorojio promised to add their exertions to those of the Tycoon, and spare no trouble to obtain this sanction;—which they said, was "as necessary to the Tycoon himself as to the foreigners."

Accordingly, the following day, high officials were sent to Kioto; and meanwhile the officers of the various legations were at work at Osaka, busily employed in explaining and illustrating the intentions and fixed resolutions of the representatives.

Our ministers considered that a prompt and energetic diplomatic action was requisite to effect the desired end. The Gorojio called again, and agreed with the ministers, that the utmost efforts of the Tycoon and his government were indispensable, and that no time should be lost in discussing the matter with the council of the Mikado. Ten days were then given for a final reply.

Whilst these negotiations were going on at Osaka, Kioto was in an indescribable state. Emissaries of Daimios rushed in to counter-order the departure of the Tycoon. Ronins made horrible threats against the life of the Tycoon and even of the Mikado himself.

The Mikado begged that the men-of-war should be removed at once, and declared he would not sanction the treaties. He then ordered the removal of Abe Boungo no kami and Matsmai Idzumi no kami from the Gorojio, and took from them their title of Kami.

These two Daimios were ordered at once to retire to their dominions, and to express their regret for the favour they had shown to the foreign cause.

The Tycoon and his government were stupefied at this unexampled audacity of Kioto; they thought that from such an act to the deposition of the Tycoon by the Mikado, the distance was small.

Osaka and Kioto were in a state of revolution. The foreign representatives were informed of all these changes, but they became more determined than ever, encouraged by the Tycoon and his ministers.

A letter was to be sent to the Mikado. In this letter, the Tycoon offered to retire, and begged that the Tycoonate might fall into the hands of Stots-bashi, and the command of the army be entrusted to his relatives, the Daimios of Owari and Kickou. In order to prove to the Mikado and his Court that he was in earnest, he ordered the eight Japanese steamers, at anchor before Hiogo, to move at once to Osaka, to be ready to convey him to Yeddo.

Happily, this letter was stopped, and the Tycoon was told that it was a shame for himself, and a disgrace to his ancestors, to abdicate, when he was at the head of an army numbering 300,000 men—and to yield to a miserable faction, tyrannising over the Mikado and his council.

Another most remarkable document was at once prepared and despatched to Kioto. In this masterpiece of Japanese literature, the Tycoon entreats the Mikado to give his sanction,—and, to support his diplomatic note, he moved with 34,000 of his best troops to Foushimi, about 8 miles from Kioto. There he sent for some members of the Mikado's council; but the reply was that the emissaries of hostile Daimios and the ronins were in such a rage, that it was unsafe for them to undertake the journey. The Mikado, indeed, gave the Tycoon to understand that his presence was necessary to protect his own sacred person.

The Tycoon at once proceeded to Kioto, with 2,000 troops, ordered some Daimios officers, apparently ronins, and in the employ of high members of the Mikado's council, to be apprehended, and assembled all the representatives of the Daimios actually at Kioto.

The excitement was great—the crisis fearful. The officers of the legations sent to Osaka on a special mission met only the stern and sorrowful faces of the Tycoon followers, all more or less ready to perform the hara kiri, should the Tycoon be compelled to retire. This painful excitement lasted three days. The representatives of the four powers almost hourly informed of the state of affairs were during all this time busily engaged day and night.

The Japanese fleet was now ordered to leave Hiogo and Osaka and take refuge in the Bay of Youra.

The crisis was hourly approaching. The member of Gorojio Ogassawara Iki-no-Kami, throughout the whole of the night of 22nd November, discussed with 36 deputies of the Daimios the question of the sanction of the treaties. He succeeded in persuading them; but there were invisible enemies round the Mikado, and he himself feared for his life.

At last, all the members of the Gorojio, the great matskis and high officials of the Tycoon, with Stots-bashi at their head, called on the Mikado, and prostrated themselves at his majesty's feet. The Mikado was moved; but messages containing threats were brought in every minute and the Sacred Emperor was still hesitating, when all the high officers declared they would die at once, should they not obtain what they had been sent for. Stots-bashi went so far as to take hold of the sleeve of the Mikado, respectfully swearing, that he would not loosen his hold until His Majesty sanctioned the treaties. Finally, Kuambaku, the first officer of the Mikado, was directed to bring him the Book of the irrevocable Wills,—and the sanction was given.

The change was instantaneous. Where all was fear and distrust, confidence and resolution became triumphant. All congratulated each other on the issue of their patient labours—all expressed the strongest confidence in the future—and they could well say with the utmost truth.—We have accomplished a good and great work!

We hope to be enabled in a future issue to tell our readers how important were the parts played by Hiogo and Osaka negotiations.

IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

THE undersigned H. B. M. Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has the satisfaction of making known, for the information of all subjects of Her Majesty, that the negotiation in which he has been engaged at Osaka in concert with his colleagues the representatives of France, the United States of America and Holland, have been attended with the following results:

1st—The Mikado has given his formal sanction to the Treaties concluded by the Tycoon with the Foreign powers.

2nd—Negotiations for the revision of the Tariff on a basis agreed upon, will at once be proceeded with at Yeddo.

3rd—The opening of the Port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka, is guaranteed at the time mentioned in the London Convention of 1862, or an earlier date if circumstances should permit.

HARRY S. PARKES,

H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

Osaka Bay, November 25th, 1865.

NAGASAKI.

OUR correspondent informs us that the Russian steamer *America*, having the Admiral of the Siberian squadron on board, arrived from Nicholaiefsk about the 24th ultimo. The *America* was to have left for Shanghai on the 3rd instant. The Admiral will go home per out-going mail, and the *America* will be docked here. The *Variag*, which arrived in Nagasaki on the 30th ultimo, is under orders to proceed to Hakedadi, but she will immediately return to winter quarters at Nagasaki. The steamer *Sir Harry Parkes* has been sold to the prince of Kaga, but we have not been informed of the sum. The sale of the *Elgin* is reported. The Japanese have not yet taken delivery of the *Wild Wave*, *Union*, or *Ayrshire Lass*.—*North China Herald Market Report.*

SHANGHAI.

(*From the Commercial Record.*)

H. M. S. *Barossa* arrived here on the 6th instant from the North. We are happy to state that the whole of the treasure sunken from the *Barossa* has been recovered. At first it was tried to get hold of it by means of grapnels. This, however, was found to be impracticable as the weight in the box caused the gunwale, thwarts, or anything the grapnel got hold of to give way. A new expedient was then proposed, viz., the employment of Chinese divers. These men went under the water to a depth of about twenty-five to thirty feet, and fastened a rope's end on to the handle of three boxes, one day and 5 boxes the next, which were then hauled by the *Barossa's* men into a boat laying alongside. The divers were under water on an average about forty odd seconds; one man performed the extraordinary feat of keeping under water fifty-eight seconds. The total value of the money thus recovered was sixteen thousand dollars. The ship's men, with grapnels, saved one box containing two thousand dollars, and the Chinamen, having fixed a line round the sole remaining thwart in the sunk boat, and a grapnel having been fixed forward, the boat itself containing one thousand dollars, was raised, thus completing the recovery of the whole dlrs. 19,000.

EMANCIPATION AND SLAVERY.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov.* 29.)

THE news from Jamaica, published in the morning papers, does not carry matters much further, nor does it induce us in any degree to alter the opinions which we have already expressed on the subject. Governor Eyre's speech on opening the Chambers alleges in the strongest terms a state of things which, if satisfactorily proved, would no doubt justify extreme severity. If it really is true that there was "a most diabolical conspiracy to murder the white and coloured inhabitants," that "the entire colony long has been and still is on the brink of a volcano," then he was quite right not to stick at trifles in the measures which he took to put down the very first overt act of the rebellion. If this be made out on reasonable evidence, the announcement of "Horrible Massacres in Jamaica," "2,000 Negroes Killed," "A Road Strewn with the Slain," "Whole Villages Razed," which give such an exciting appearance to the columns of the *Morning* [illegible] will be read without much horror, [illegible] centage required to reduce [illegible] truth has been taken off [illegible] dence though quite [illegible] there is no mistake a[illegible] in that paper, it will [illegible] not say to justify, but [illegible] One sentence is enough [illegible] black troops shot about [illegible] Port Antonio to Manchioneal, and shot three on their [illegible] of martial law. The soldiers [illegible] have to dread it. If they run [illegible] shot for running away."

To all this we have to say that for real [illegible] upon arson and murder with real arms in their [illegible] feel no compassion at all. Knock them on the head like mad dogs by all means, but before we are to [illegible] of the execution let us be assured of the facts. As matters stand at present we are by no means [illegible] of them. There is plenty of passion and [illegible] Governor Eyre's assertions, but there still is a great [illegible] of that specific statement, which we all have a right to demand, of the evidence on which he proceeded, and of the atrocities which required such extreme severity. Let it be given, and we shall be prepared to applaud [illegible] decision, and substantial humanity of a man who has done [illegible] has shown on other fields that he possesses those qualities. Let that be withheld, and we cannot [illegible] his previous character may have been, [illegible] on this occasion been guilty of a terrible [illegible].

Whilst we wait for further evidence on which to form a final opinion on the whole subject, it may not be amiss to make a few remarks on the general subject of the success of Emancipation in the West Indies. No one has openly and in terms proposed the reintroduction of slavery into Jamaica, but several of those who were the most energetic friends of the South throughout the whole of the war have given pretty clear proof of the fact that their real opinion is that slavery was the right thing, that emancipation was a mistake, that we made more haste than good speed, and that the results have at last confuted the principles on which we proceeded.

We are of an utterly different opinion. We hold slavery to have been radically bad and detestable, and we feel that, though there was a good deal of nonsense and plenty of violent exaggeration amongst the Abolitionists on both sides of the Atlantic, they had, on the whole, reason and justice on their side, and that the twenty millions which we paid to be rid of the whole institution were thoroughly well spent. Old as the the controversy now is, there is quite enough lingering kindness towards slavery amongst us to make it worth while to say a few words on the leading principles of the institution, and on the reasons why they were so utterly bad. Slavery has had plenty of interested advocates of late years. Of them nothing more need be said. It had also had one philosophical advocate, whose arguments have been repeated and distorted by men of whom a very few may have believed them, but of whom the great majority cared for nothing except their own pockets. This is Mr. Carlyle, and though his name ought never to be mentioned without the respect which is due to one of the greatest writers and most impressive preachers of our day, it should also be said that he appears on the question of slavery to have fallen into a complete mistake, though even when under its influence he has, as usual, spoken in a way which deserves attention. The cardinal principle of his theory is, that slavery is a "hiring for life;" that it is a permanent relation between the master and the servant; that, properly managed, it would put the negro in his proper place by associating him in the work of the white man in the only capacity for which nature has fitted him—that of a hewer of wood and drawer of water; and that he would be infinitely better and happier in that capacity than in the position into which he has fallen of a merely lazy, self-indulgent animal. This, in a few words, is Mr. Carlyle's theory, and it embraces, amongst other things, the principal allegations of fact upon which depends the conclusion that emancipation has failed. It implies, for instance, that the blacks in the West Indies are merely lazy animals, and that the islands themselves are going out of cultivation, or at all events producing much less than they might and ought to produce. Let us concede for the sake of argument that these facts exist, and let us also admit that if they exist they are a scandal and ought, as soon as possible, and as far as possible, to be put an end to. No one who has a proper [illegible] as to the world in which he lives would [illegible] at seeing some of the most beautiful and opulent [illegible] turned into a paradise of human pigs. Jamaica no doubt ought to grow coffee and sugar, and means ought [illegible] to make it do so. If the blacks are mere idle savages they are in a condition not really good for themselves, and very discreditable to us.

Let us, then, consider the question how far slavery would remedy these evils, how far it would improve the cultivation of the island, and how far it would raise the condition of the blacks. And in the first place, what is it? What is the thing apart from the name by which it is called? It most certainly is not a hiring for life or for any other term. Its very essence is that there is no contract in the matter any more than there is a contract between a man and his coat or his dog. The slave is the master's chattel, and is used by him exclusively, for his own pleasure or profit, just as a horse or dog is used. This, and not the permanence of the arrangement, is its essence. Indeed, it is a mere delusion to speak of it as permanent. It may be permanent as against the slave if the master pleases, but if the master becomes poor, or wishes to divert his capital to other objects, or thinks that he has more slaves than he wants, or, in a word, chooses to do so for any reason whatever, the slave may be sent about his business at a moment's notice. The "hiring" is not for life, but for life or for such shorter period as may suit the convenience of the stronger party to the contract—which is a very different thing. The essence of slavery is that the slave is the property of his master, that as against him he has no rights at all, that he is to be allowed to marry, to go to church, to learn to read and write, to rear up his children, only if and in so far as it suits his master's notions of his own safety and convenience that he should do so. It was the clear and full conviction that this not only was, but in the very nature of things must be so, so long as the fundamental principle that the negro was the white man's property was respected, that induced the English people thirty-three years ago to abolish the principle itself. If any further proof of the utterly debasing character of the system is required, look at the accounts which reach us of the state of the negroes just emancipated by the course of events in the Southern States. They run away from their wives, desert their children, become beggars, and assume that they are to be kept without work. In short, having been treated all their lives as brutes, they act like brutes, and show a great deficiency in all the virtues of free men. The inference drawn from this, or at all events suggested, in some quarters is, that the negro is a brute, and slavery his natural condition. It is no doubt perfectly easy to prove the truth of this theory by acting on it consistently. Trample out all the good sentiments of any man, or of any race, by systematic brutality, and then you may argue from the effect produced to the propriety of the treatment. Gross and cruel as the fallacy is, it appears to impose on many persons, and it requires to be exposed all the more because it has a sort of resemblance to an important truth.

To make a slave of the negro, to treat him as property, is to condemn him and his children after him to be mere brutes. All the moral virtues spring out of the sentiments and relations which slavery renders impossible. Let this be fully recognized and insisted on to whatever length may be necessary, but let us also remember that to make a pet of the negro is only less bad than to make a slave of him. Mr. Carlyle's doctrine about hiring for life appears to us altogether false; but his doctrine that it is far better for the blacks themselves to work than to pass the day in basking and loitering is perfectly true and most important, and the great object of our own policy and of the policy of the Americans in the Southern States ought to be to teach them that lesson in an efficient way. It is, of course, very difficult to say how it ought to be taught, but some steps towards teaching it appear pretty obvious. For one thing, it is perfectly clear that no squatting should be allowed. The black who gets a bit of rich land and supports himself in complete idleness on it by what can hardly be called work at all, is a blot on creation, and it ought to be a principal object of all legislation on the subject to discourage and diminish to the very utmost the class of which he forms a part. If the waste lands were carefully looked after, and if proper regulations were made as to the terms on which land might be held, it would be by no means impossible to effect this object, though it would certainly be a difficult and intricate operation. Moreover, by importing coolies and Chinese, who both can and will work, it would be possible to force the blacks into industry by competition. This would not, as has sometimes been said, be a step towards the production of a black Ireland. On the contrary, the coolies and Chinese at all events would work and become prosperous, and the blacks would gradually be obliged to follow their example. Ceylon and the Mauritius are illustrations of the results which can be got out of tropical islands by a really laborious population.

The last outbreak at Jamaica suggests at all events, one reform which would be the condition of all the rest, and that is a reform in the Government. What that reform ought to be we do not pretend to say, but it seems to be quite clear that there must be something exceedingly wrong in the present state of affairs. If Governor Eyre is right in saying that the whole island is on the edge of servile war, and that the spirit of disaffection requires ferocious military executions to keep it in check, this alone is a conclusive proof of great mismanagement. If he is wrong, the fact that he made such a statement is perhaps even a stronger proof of the same thing. The remedy which he proposes, to use his own language, "of immolating on the altar of patriotism the two branches of the Legislature of which you yourseleves are the constituent parts," appears to us to be somewhat in the same style as the measures which he took against the rebellion (if such such it was) itself. Jamaica, after all, is only a colony, and not a very big one. It is for the Imperial and not for the Colonial Government to say how it ought to be governed, and whatever changes may be required in its government should be made on careful deliberation and full inquiry at home. A very slight exertion of the power of this country will effectually secure the peace of the island, and make any rebellion on a large scale hopelessly impossible; and, this being so, there is no occasion to legislate as if the colony were an independent State in the very crisis of its fate and remote from all possibility of help. A little increase of the naval and military force in the island will effectually preserve the peace; for after all there is such a place as the United Kingdom, though Governor Eyre, in the true spirit of an explorer accustomed to rely exclusively on himself, appears to forget it, and life and property being secure, we can decide at our leisure, and upon full information, what steps ought to be taken for the future wellbeing of the island.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The provincial journals continue to give deplorable accounts of the ravages of the cattle disease. In the neighbourhood of Lewes, [illegible], Hemel, Hempstead, Stafford, and York, the malady is reported to be on the increase. The accounts from Cambridgeshire are very unfavourable. In [illegible] of Wellingham alone upwards of 300 head of [illegible] have died or been slaughtered. Homœopathic treatment, [illegible] pursued there at the outbreak has been [illegible], it having, it is said, proved an [illegible] failure. [illegible] cases mentioned by the journals are very [illegible]. That at Norwich during the week all the cows—15 in number—belonging to Mr. Thacker, dairyman, [illegible] carried off. The poor man was insured, but [illegible] time, and no help, therefore, can be expected from the Cattle Plague Association. The cattle represented the whole of his life's savings. The farmers and dairymen residing in the village of Marston, who supply in great measure the University and city of Oxford with milk and cream, are losing great numbers of their best cows.

THE SURRENDER OF THE [illegible].—The New York Times contains the following remarks:—"The responsibility of dealing with Waddell devolves wholly on the British Government. If he was in command of a privateer duly exercising belligerent rights, England cannot surrender him, nor shall we ask her to do so. If, on the contrary, he pursued his career of devastation after these rights [illegible] ceased to protect him, he became simply a pirate, and violated the laws of Great Britain quite as truly as those of the United States, and it devolves upon the English authorities to hold him [illegible]. The fact that his depredations were confined to American vessels and that British commerce suffered nothing at his hands, can [illegible] course alter the principles of justice and of law applicable to his case, though we should hesitate, in view of recent events, to say that it will not alter the [illegible] of those principles by the British courts of [illegible] however, it may be well enough to [illegible] future application [illegible] laid down [illegible]

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BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
" " 12 Ditto. " 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Ahmedabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Join Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11¼d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.............. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manage

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 .... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over-land at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 5 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securitieso

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 17th November 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.
5 " ... 1s. 11½d.
4 " ... 1s. 11½d.
3 " ... 1s. 11½d.
2 " ... 1s. 11½d.
1 " ... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
[illegible] " ... 5 "
[illegible] " ... 6 "
" ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, [illegible], Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand ... at 2s. 0¼d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum [illegible] and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
[illegible] at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
6 do. 5 "
12 do. 6 "

[illegible] allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 [illegible] above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Bills or Hoondies on the Presidency [illegible] remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without [illegible]

Bills or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

[illegible] Government Paper, Bank Stock, and [illegible] for safe custody [illegible]

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with a limited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain [illegible] per cent per annum.
" " 3 months " 6 " "
" " 6 " " [illegible] " "
until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2 rupee.
" 4 " 2s.
" 3 " 2s.
" 1 " 2s. 0½d.
" on Demand 2s. 0¼d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 "
12 " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865 P. H. HOWLETT, Manager

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight................ 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand................ 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બામબે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 " ... 2s. 1d. "
3 " ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 " ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand ... 2s. 0½d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 areonly drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1sth January 1866 J. BEATTIE, Agent.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board.
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Share of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months................ 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 "
" 9 " .... 7 "
" 12 " .... 8 "
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Calliandjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 6 " "
" 9 " 7 " "
" 12 " 8 " "
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bomba 21st January 18

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.—THE EAST INDIA LAND CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.—*Paid up £200,000.—Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 16 Lacs of Rupees.*

Head office—5 East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London

Directors in London.

J. Carrington Palmer, Esq., (Messrs. McKillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta) Director of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, Chairman.
Lewis Balfour, Esq., (Messrs. Balfour & Co., Calcutta) late Director of the Agra Bank.
James Layton, Esq., (Messrs. Layton & Co.,) Mincing Lane.
Lieut. Col. MacGeorge (late Bengal Army) 18, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park.
William Moran, Esq. (Messrs. Moran & Co.) Calcutta.
T. M. Robinson, Esq. (late of R. Thomas & Co., Calcutta.
Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart., Director of the National Provincial Bank of England.
Henry D. Seymour, Esq., M. P., Director of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, Limited.
F. C. Sandes, Esq., late Solicitor to Government at Calcutta.

Bombay Committee.
C. E. Benn, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co).
W. Joynson, Esq. (Messrs. Martin, Young & Co).
H. Manisty, Esq. (Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty).
F. Rimington, Esq.

Bengal Committee.
F. A. Goodenough, Esq. (Messrs. McKillop, Stewart & Co).
J. H. Fergusson, Esq. (Messrs. Fergusson & Co).
J. Berners, Esq. (Messrs. Bernes, Sanderson & Co., Solicitors).

Bankers (Bombay, Calcutta and London).
Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty (Bombay).

Receive deposits for fixed periods as follows:—
For 3 months at 7 per cent per annum.
" 6 " 8 " "
" 12 " 9 " "

The Company issue Debentures under their official seal with coupons for interest annexed payable to bearer at the Bankers of the Company for periods of one to five years.

A limited number of these Debentures will be issued for one year at nine per cent. and for longer period at eight per cent.

The Debentures are secured by all the Capital and Property of the Company including land mortgage securities in India as above.

They are preprared to grant loans on house and land property, and upon other approved securities, and to negotiate for land mortgage loans either with or without the guarantee of the Company.

Applications for Debentures and other information to be made at the Office of the Agents at Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co. Agents.
Bombay, 16th November 1865.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon*, *Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz:

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.
Willow Baskets, a large assortment.
Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.
Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.
Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.
Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.
Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.
Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.
Wall Papers of very handsome designs.
Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.
Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.
Table Cloths, *Table Napkins*, *Bathing* and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.
Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

INSURANCES.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 (FULLY SUBSCRIBED):
19, Cornhill, London.
Marine Branch, 5 Royal Exchange Avenue.
Agents in Bombay for Fire and Marine Branches.
Messrs. FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.......................Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.......................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq...................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq...........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq........................Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq................Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.........................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...London.
William Hind, Esq.........................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq......................Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq..................Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq................Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq..................London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq......................Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq..................Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq........................Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq..............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq..............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq..........................Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq...........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq...............Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................. 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

urther information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, eport Prospectuses, &c., apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay. 15th February, 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been during thirty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, above and in all HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

STENCIL PLATES.—A few sets of Alphabets and Numbers; also a few north points, and words and terms used by Civil Engineers, Solicitors, etc. The plates are cut in various plain and fancy patterns; also brushes and prepared ink, to use with the plates.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.
N. B.—A pattern sheet sent free by post on application.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150.
Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

TABLE GLASSWARE.—A large stock of handsomely Cut Glassware of the newest design and best Crystal Glass, in sets for one dozen persons, either with or without Dessert services, at prices varying, according to patterns, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 the set.
An illustrated sheet of the various patterns sent free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives	per dozen...Rs.	33	0
Dessert Knives	"	18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork		7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)		7	0
Table Steels	each...	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash		10	2
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers		8	1
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades		1	3
Mother O'Pearl do. do. do. 2 "		2	0
Do. do. do. do. 4 "		3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, &c.,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS just opened and has now on view a large and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of

BONNETS.—Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c. from Rs. 16 to Rs. 45.

DITTO.—Crinoline and Plain Straw, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 8 to Rs 30.

HATS for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

DITTO for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, in great variety, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

HOODS for Infants, in Silk, Satin and Cashmere, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20

INFANTS' CLOAKS in Cashmere and Muslin, richly trimmed, with embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' PELISSES AND BLOUSES in Piquè and Cashmere for Out-door wear, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DRESSING GOWNS for Ladies, ready made, in Mull Muslin, Piquè and Foulard, richly trimmed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90.

ROYAL SANDRINGHAM FRILLING, for Ladies' and Childrens' under linen, of all widths.

INFANTS' CAP FRONTS, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 each.

INFANTS' RICHLY EMBROIDERED JACONET CAPES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 each.

BALL DRESSES.—Very elegant and in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

GARNITURES OF FLOWERS, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

HEAD DRESSES, of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, Cords, &c., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

GOLD COMBS, PINS, VENETIAN DAGGERS, VENETIAN COMBS for the hair, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

HANDKERCHIEFS, real lace of finest quality, from Rs. 10 to Rs 30 each.

RICH FANCY FANS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 each.

OPERA CLOAKS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

BELT RIBBONS, in all colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Crystal, Gold, Silver and Swansdown TRIMMINGS for Ball Dresses.

FANCY SASHES, in all Colours, for Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 27.

BLACK VELVET AND SILK BELTS, trimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 48.

BODDICES, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, Brussels Net, &c., from Rs. 8 to Rs. 35.

MANTLES, for Ladies, in Black, White, Yak, and Maltese Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

WHITE, COLOURED and BLACK SILK MANTLES, from Rs 25 to Rs. 65.

TUNICS, in Black and White Lace, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90.

FLOUNCES, in Black and White lace, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

SHAWLS in Black and White Lace and Grenadine, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

NET.—Black and White, Figured, Spotted and Plain, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per yard.

MANTLES, for Ladies going home, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

BERTHES, for Ball Dresses, ready made, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

SASHES, in Black, White and Coloured Silk, with Swiss Belts attached, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 28.

BUCKLES, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamel, Coral, &c., from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

PETTICOATS, for Ladies, flounced and embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.

CRINOLINES.—White and Striped Coloured, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

CORSETS.—Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

SATIN.—Rich White and Black, from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 7½ per yard.

SILKS.—Black, White, and Coloured Glacé, from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 6½.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.—Black, White, and Coloured from Rs. 100 to Rs 150 per Dress.

BROCHE SILKS of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

TULLE.—Black, White and Coloured, from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 4 per yard.

CREPES.—Areophene Black, White, and Coloured, at Rs. 2/8 per yard.

PARASOLS, *in great variety*, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

MUSLINS.—White, Black and Coloured French Muslins, from Annas 12 to Rs. 2 per yard.

DITTO.—Striped and Plain White Grenadine, from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

GRENADINE MUSLINS, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per Dress.

MUSLINS, Embroidered Grenadine and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per Dress.

BRILLIANTS.—White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing Gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8.

DORIAS and WHITE MUSLINS, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

JACONETS and LINING MUSLINS, from 8 Annas, to 1 Rupee per yard.

PIQUE, White and Maize, at Rs. 2-8 per yard.

PARAMATTA, ALPACCA, and CREPE.

COLLARS and SLEEVES, in Black Crepe Sets, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per Set.

GINGHAMS and Half Mourning Muslins, from 12 Annas to Re. 1 per yard.

GRENADINES, Black Silk, and Muslin for Dresses.

LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS, Black and White, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per pair.

FRIZETTES and PADS for the Hair, from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 each.

CACHE PEIGNE, studded with Beads Gilt, &c., from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

PLAITS of HAIR in various Shades, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 18.

COLLARS and CUFFS *in great variety*, in linen, muslin, lace, &c., from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 25.

MALTESE LACE.—Collars and Cuffs Sets, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

VELVETS.—Plaids, Ribbons and Velvets in great variety.

KID GLOVES.—Ladies' and Gents', White, Black, and Coloured.

JET ORNAMENTS.—Consisting of Brooches, long Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, and Necklets.

JACQUETTES.—Ladies' Black Cloth, Silk and Llama, loose Jacquettes, for House wear, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 45.

PALETOTS, in rich Black Silk, handsomely trimmed with Pasmenterie and Lace, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 95 each.

CIRCULARS in Black and White Yak Lace, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 115 each.

GRENADINE EVENING DRESSES, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 35.

MANTLE in White Gossamer, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 each.

TARLATAN, White and Coloured, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

SKIRTS, for Ladies' Dresses (ready made) handsomely trimmed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 49.

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Do. Rich Lace, Tulle for Brides, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 130

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WEDDING and MOURNING orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

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Bombay, December, 1865.

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1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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FOR SALE, at the Adelphi Hotel, a DOUBLE SEATED BROUGHAM, with circular front, nearly new; also a Grey Arab HORSE (5 years old), with silver mounted Harness.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, and THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.

All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

COLLARD'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD, have on hand a small consignment of their fine semi-grand square Pianofortes, with all the latest improvements, and manufactured expressly for the Bombay climate. One of these Instruments has been opened out and may be tried at the Library. Cash Rs. 1,000.
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No. 781.	Ditto with patent sights and apparatus, in case	370
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HENRY'S REVOLVERS.

These weapons are of very highly finished and superior workmanship, and contain several valuable improvements; full size in handsome case with complete apparatus. Rs. 150.

Notice.—Orders are received for Tiger or other Sporting Rifles and for all descriptions of weapon of Mr. Henry's manufacture.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.
2, Forbes Street. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
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Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

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a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

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Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET
of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

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J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

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PICKLES.—Imperial, Mixed, West India, Oriental, Chow Chow, Walnut, Onions, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Cabbage.

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SYRUPS.—Lemon, Pine Apple, Orange, Raspberry, Ginger.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.—Greengages, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Raspberries, Strawberry, Pine Apples.

FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.—Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Red and White Pears, Mixed.

POTTED MEATS.—Ham, Beef, Tongue, Anchovy, Paté à Diable, Strasbourg, Bloaters.

PRESERVED MEATS, PIES, &c.—Yorkshire Pork Pie, Game Pie, Veal and Ham Pie, Paté de foie Gras, Pate de foie d'oie, Paté de foie de Canard, Truffled Sausages, Lank Paté, Woodcock, Snipe, Quail, Patés truffé:—Lark, Snipe, Woodcock, Quail, Partridge, Plover, Tuffled Ortolans, Petits Pois, Gros Pois.

SOUPS (Cross & Blackwell's).—Hare, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Giblet, Green Pea, Oysters, Ox Tail, Cressy, Ox Cheek, concentrated Gravy, Essence Beef, Jugged Hare, Hashed Venison.

HOGARTH'S (MEAT)—A la mode Beef, Ox Cheek, Mutton and Vegetables, Mutton Boiled, Mutton Haricot, Roast Beef, Corn Beef, Seasoned Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Calf's Head and Bacon, Rump Steaks, Jointand Peas Irish Stew. Soups:—Hotch Potch, Chicken Soup, Mulligatawny, Giblet, Vegetable. Vermicelli, Venison, Kidney, Gravy, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, Green Pea, Oyster, Hare, Cressy, Grouse, Partridge, Turnips. Fish—Red Herrings, Salmon, Dried Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Stewed Eels, Lochfyne Herrings, Pickled Oysters.

JAMS (Crosse and Blackwell).—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant Jam and Jelly, Greengage, Gooseberry, Apricot, Damson, Lemon and Orange Marmalade, Black Currant, Plum, Apple Jelly, Orange Jelly.

TART FRUITS.—Rhubarb, Gooseberry, Damson, Apples, Greengages Plums, Cherries, Morella Cherries, Red Currants, Black Currants, Raspberries and Currants.

VARIETIES.—Mushrooms White and Pickled, Salad Oil, Castor Oil, Raspberry and White Wine Vinegar, Durham and Aromatic Mustard, French Olives and Capers, Spanish Olives, Calf's Foot Jelly, Milton Oysters, Anchovies in Oil, Conserve of Tomata, English Honey, Lozenges and Comfits, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Normandy Pippins, Bitter and Jordan Almonds, Egg Powder, Transparent and Opaque Gelatine, Refined Isinglass, Homœopathic Cocoa, Opening Knives, Crystalized Fruits, Parmesan Cheese, Sago, Spices, Salted Salmon and Herrings, German Asparagus, Herrings à la Sardine, Plum Puddings, Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Robinson's Groat, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Kippered Herrings and Salmon, Arrow Root, Hog'sLard, Ox Tongues, Spiced Bacon, Wiltshire Bacon, Table Salt, Nursery Biscuits, Biscuit Powder, Albert Biscuits, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, and Huntley Palmer's Reading Biscuits, Ginger Nuts, Spice Nuts, Captain's, Mixed.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

COLTS REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers' Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
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Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, ex Troop ship *Agamemnon* from London:—

York Ham.
Berkley Cheese.
Compressed Preserved Vegetables.
Butter in 7lbs. Jar.
Preserved Potatoe.
Dessicated Milk.
Essence of Raspberry, Oranges, &c.
Best Lavender Water.

Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE and MANECKJEE, No. 18, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300 pieces	Grey Jacconets.
300 "	T. Cloths
2000 "	Grey Shirting.
2000 "	Chaderpats.
1000 "	Madapolams.
506 "	Jaconets.
1 Case	Coloured Sarries.
1 "	Superior Cut Wine Glasses.
1 "	Wallshades with Brackets.
1 "	Toilet Bottles.
1 "	Rose Water Bottles.
4 "	Assorted French Toys.
2 "	Assorted Buttons and Studs.

By order of Messrs. Cohen & Co. and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hajee Tyab:—
6 Iron Treasuries.
1 Box of assorted Watches.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF THE SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, Forbes Street, by order of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., the Arbitrator in suits Nos. 425 and 449 of 1865, the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Electric Telegraph Materials, Boats, Iron Planks and Timber, Wooden Posts, empty Boxes, Iron Blocks, Iron Wire, Pumps, Iron Bars, Screws, and Diving Apparatus; and sundry Iron, now lying at Engul, and Diving Dress, Iron Pumps, Weighing Scale and Weights, Iron Bars, Red Lead, and sundry articles, now lying at Khetwady in the premises now occupied by Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE.

The property is on view at the respective places above mentioned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 5th January 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., AT GAUMDAVIE-ROAD, CHOWPATTY.

TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Gaumdavie-Road, Chowpatty, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman (proceeded to Europe); the same comprises Cut Glassware, neat Dinner and Dessert Sets, Plated Cruet and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Spoons, Forks, and Knives, &c., and the Furniture all carved well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Breakfast Table, Sideboard, Circular Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Converation Couches, Drawingroom Chairs, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Pier Tables, Easy and Folding Chairs, Bronze Double Light and Single Hanging Argand Lamps, Teapoys, Carved Fourpost Bedstead, Camp Cots, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, China Sugar Jars, Reclining Couches, Time-pieces and Clocks, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, an Iron Stove, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One Light Double-seated Phaeton, with a strong Bay Horse, and a set of plated mounted Harness, few Goats.

One nearly new English-built real Miniature Brougham, with a strong Chesnut Horse, 14-3, with a set of Plated Harness.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Light English built double seated Brougham with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)
One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.
Sets of Single and Double Harness.
One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hour.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1,200 Pieces	Grey Shirtings.
1,500 " "	Madapollams.
1,500 " "	Jacconets.
700 " "	T. Cloth.
1 Case	white and red Sarries.
2 "	Velvet.
4 "	Turkey Red Twill.
3 Bale	Screen Cloth.
5 "	Turkey Red Twist.
1 Case	Magpie, Black, White and Coloured Silk Lace.

A few sets plated mounted single and double Harness.

On account of Thucker Veerjee Premjee, by order of Mooltany Heeranund Megraz:—
6 Bales 300 Pieces Grey Shirting.

AT 1 P. M.

A Handsome Miniature Brougham with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft quite new.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies in the Apollo Buuder.

IMPORTANT TO TRADERS TO ZANZIBAR, PERSIA, AND ARABIA.

SALE OF 1,000 RIFLES AND BAYONETS FOR EXPORTATION.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 50 Zinc lined cases, each containing 20 superior long Enfield Rifles and Bayonets.

The above are lying in the Fort Custom House, and are not allowed to be imported; they are consequently sold solely for exportation. Samples may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHANDELIERS, WALLSHADES, ARGAND LUSTRES, AND TABLE LAMPS.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a very fine assortment of the above articles, shipped under special order to this place. There are Hanging Lustres of the most beautiful and varied designs of 6, 12 and 24 lights.

There are also very handsome Wall Brackets and Table Lustres, and are adapted for use either with Gas or Candle.

All are hung up and open to inspection at any time.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c.

N. B.—*This sale is postponed to Friday, the 12th instant.*

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., near the Boree Bunder Station, removed there for convenience of sale, the Property of Messrs. WYTHES and JACKSON, the remainder of their plant used in the construction of the Thull Ghaut Incline, consisting of Contractor's Rails, Bar Iron, Quarry and other Bars, Anvils, Vices, Smiths' Tools of all kinds, Blocks, Crabs, Chains, Lifting Jacks, Weighing Machines, Waggon Wheels, Axle Pedestals and Axles, Iron Work for Crabs, also Quarry Traversing and Travelling Cranes, large Iron Buckets, Wood, and Cast Iron, Patent Fuse and a quantity of Contractors' Tools, consisting of Picks, Powras, Sootkees, Square, Round, Chipping and Small Hammers, Crow Bars, Lever, Iron Drill, Steel Bars, Wedges, Vices, Screws, Cross Cut Saws, Augurs, Adzes, Bill Hooks, Cart Chains, Grind Stones, Anvils, Bellows, Brick Moulds, Dumpy Levels and Stand, Teakwood Carts, and sundry other Stores.

Descriptive catalogues are being published, and will be available in a few days.

SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND ABOUT NINE ACRES OF LAND SITUATED AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, a substantially built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out garden, situated at Egutpoora in a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk of the Railway Station.

N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent almost new and a second hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

Bombay, 5th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ancles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

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